FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION CHIEFS MEET

LD031630 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] A meeting of the chiefs of the main political administrations of the Warsaw Pact member states began in Moscow today. Attending the meeting are representatives of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the GDR National People's Army, the Polish People's Army, the Romanian SR Army, and the Soviet Army and Navy.

Also attending the meeting is Marshal Viktor Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense of the Soviet Union, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

JARUZELSKI TOASTS WARSAW PACT IN BERLIN

AU021608 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30-31 May 87 p 3

[Speech by Polish State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski at a dinner during the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session in Berlin on 29 May]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, dear friends! I have the honor of speaking on behalf of the party and state leaderships of the allied community. I sincerely thank Comrade Erich Honecker for conveying fraternal wishes and greetings to us. Thank you, dear German friends, for the excellent working conditions and hospitality.

The Political Consultative Committee conference has reached an end. We have held our debate with a feeling of responsibility for the peaceful future of Europe and the world, in a spirit of unity and cohesion and of mutual respect and confidence. The correctness of the general political line of our parties and states and the effectiveness of the coordination of their activities in the international arena have been fully confirmed. Once again we have expressed our firm desire to strengthen our alliance, the Warsaw Pact, the guarantor of lasting security for our nations -- all of them together, and each of them separately. This has been clearly expressed in the adopted documents and decisions.

The world situation is still extremely complicated. Those imperialist centers and forces that have turned the institutionalized policy of armaments into a profitable business are still blocking the process of detente and the normalization of international relations.

Voices are to be heard in some NATO countries calling for Yalta and Potsdam to be "nullified." Paraphrasing the memorable World War II saying, one might say that there is "nowhere to retreat" from the European territorial and political order which was won through blood and suffering.

Despite so many tragic experiences, our continent still constitutes a potential battlefield. A territory comprising one-fiftieth of the globe contains the gigantic potential of weapons of mass-destruction of a kind that has never been concentrated anywhere in such quantities and on such a small area.

We believe this situation is an insult to the intelligence, honor, and culture of Europeans. [paragraph continues]

The basis of socialist political philosophy is to finally free present and future generations from the threat of war and remove the specter of universal annihilation forever.

Socialism's historic offer of lasting and fair peace; equal security for great and small; partnerlike and constructive cooperation, regardless of ideological and political differences and development patterns; an equitable economic order on a regional and world scale; and comprehensive humanization of the norms of coexistence between nations is unchanging and at the same time is being constantly enriched with new contemporary forms.

Our present meeting is another step in this very direction. Our peace initiatives are concrete, complex, and open. They complement each other, combining national and regional priorities with the interests of the alliance as a whole.

The Soviet initiative to eliminate medium-range missiles in Europe possesses special validity and significance. Agreement on this matter could be a real breakthrough in the process of halting armaments and opening the road to unquestionable peace in Europe. The same intentions are behind the other proposals put forth by the socialist states. The innovative document on our alliance's military doctrine that was adopted today also emphatically confirms this.

The dynamic nature of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and socialist community has taken political and military circles in the West by surprise. So far they have been unable to present any logical and long-term concept of a Europe that is diversified as far as politial systems are concerned, but which still cooperates honestly and loyally for the sake of the common good and in accordance with the obvious requirement of equal security.

The expediency of a "balance of fear" is being advocated, but in fact what is most frequently meant by this is a fear of balance. Anyone who has the right funds and well orchestrated propaganda can "go up to the next floor" of the arms spiral, but only far-sighted statesmen can "go down one floor."

However, the world is not standing still. "New thinking" is gradually paving its way into various social, political, and economic milieus in the West. Interesting initiatives are being put forth by the Nonaligned Movement and by some governments on all continents. The voice of the forces of progress concerned about the social consequences of the arms race is loudly resounding. The ranks of the peace movements in all their richness of organization are growing. We respect all the citizens of our planet who are defending a peaceful future, despite the differences that always exist between people.

Comrades and friends! Berlin is celebrating its 750th anniversay. The history of this city is very complex. Several times it has been the scene of fierce struggle between the forces of progress and reaction. Nationalist doctrines of expansionism and aggression once had their roots here. At the same time, it is here that the flame of democratic freedom movements has kindled, a strong workers' movement has developed, and science and culture have flourished. Berlin's modern history is inseparably entwined with the tragic experience of World War II. Recently we celebrated another anniversary of the victory over fascist tyranny. The Soviet Army played a decisive role in it. We recall with pride the Polish soldier's contribution, and we accord our respect to all those who took part in the battle against Hitlerism, and express our respect for the heroism of German antifascists.

The first worker and peasant state on German soil has emerged -- the GDR. [paragraph continues]

Its role in the political-defensive system of socialism is one of the mainstays of Europe's peaceful order and security.

The achievements of the workers' class and working people of the GDR, under the leadership of the SED, are impressive. We convey fraternal solidarity to the inhabitants of the great socialist metropolis of Berlin, and wish them new successes in socialist construction.

Dear Comrades! The epoch-making, historic transformations introduced into the history of mankind by the Great October Revolution have had a decisive impact on the fate of hundreds of millions of people.

Today's times are adding new, breakthrough accomplishments to the heritage of the past. Socialism has entered a period of fundamental great transformations which will determine its actual place in the political, social, and economic panorama at the turn of the century. The unbounded ideological strength and human and material reserves of our formation, and the unfailing Leninist guidelinies of our parties allow one to be sure that socialism will prove equal to successive challenges of history and well for ever be a synonym of peace, justice, and progress for the whole of mankind.

Let me raise a toast:

-- To the internationalist unity of the fraternal Marxist-Leninst parties!

-- To the inviolable friendship between our states and peoples!

-- To peace for Europe and the world!

BRIEFS

CEMA PHARMACEUTICAL SESSION -- The ninth session of the subcommission of the CEMA Commission for Cooperation in the Pharmaceutical Industry began in Piestany on 25 May. The session is being attended by delegations from Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the SFRY, the USSR, and the SRV. The session will "assess cooperation in ensuring the production of the most important pharmaceutical preparations on the basis of the specialization of production of the partner countries, the fulfillment of the multilateral agreement on the specialization and cooperation in production, manual deliveries of pharmaceutical products, and issues concerning multilateral scientific-technical cooperation." [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 87 p 2 AU]

INTERMETAL MEETING IN BRNO -- A joint session of general directors of the organizations of the Intermetal international organization for cooperation in ferrous metallurgy, whose members are Bulgaria, the CSSR, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and the USSR, began in Brno on 25 May. The session is to usher in a qualitatively new, effective cooperation among the individual members, above all as regards the utilization of future-oriented methods in the valorization [zhodnocovani] of primary raw materials. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 87 p 2 AU]

GDR'S FISCHER PRESENTS PACT RESULTS TO CSCE

LD021651 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1134 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vienna, 2 Jun 87 ADN -- Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today expounded to the Vienna CSCE followup meeting delegations the results of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting in Berlin. As representative of the host country, he was thereby fulfilling a task set by the Berlin meeting, the GDR foreign minister said at a plenary session.

In the CSCE process today, two features were visible: for the first time in many years a brighter future, but also still dark clouds of confrontation. It is only a few steps in either direction. It is now necessary, the GDR foreign minister said, to take the right ones together. The Berlin meeting had made its concerns clear in the published documents. A nuclear war must be prevented and concrete measures for nuclear disarmament agreed upon. The Warsaw Pact wants to reduce tensions in Europe and to develop the CSCE process. The possibilities of solving the central questions of disarmament and security has grown, said Oskar Fischer. In Europe, foundations have been created that make it possible "to push the door to true nuclear disarmament wide open. Warsaw Pact states have played a fundamental part in creating this chance through their peace and disarmament initiatives, which are as comprehensive as they are persistent, and through their active policy of dialogue. They will continue to play a prominent part in this."

In this connection the significance of the CSCE process has become visible. "It is an unprecedented and unique development: States with differing social orders, different military coalitions and economic grouping, neutral, and nonaligned states are shaping their existence together on the basis of an agreed code of principles for stable, peaceful coexistence." This is an approach to international relations that corresponds to the realities of the nuclear space age. In this way, the CSCE process is a hopeful factor in East-West relations.

Life requires that the opportunity be taken by all sides to stabilize what has been achieved, to eliminate mistrust, and to give a higher quality -- which brings greater benefits -- to cooperation in all spheres of the Final Act. "In Berlin, the states of the Warsaw Pact have once again affirmed at the highest level that they will do everything in their power to this end. They once again address an appeal to the governments and peoples of all states for the creation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security. We want to keep the European house, in which we live together, habitable for succeeding generations. To do this, however, it is above all necessary to finally banish the dangers of a nuclear inferno and ending all human civilization." The Berlin meeting had noted that it is now possible to undertake practical steps toward nuclear disarmament and it had named these steps.

"The Warsaw Pact member-states therefore appeal in particular to all the CSCE states not to hinder the solution of these questions with all sorts of artificial reservations, but to consider the demands made by very wide circles of public opinion and without ifs or buts to declare their support for a possible zero or double zero option." Every state must contribute to success in negotiations.

"It leads to displeasure and doubts about seriousness when one side immediately backs off from an idea, long supported by it, as soon as the other side picks up this idea and wants to bring it to a mutually advantageous result. The first signs of the necessary trust are suffocated by this."

The Warsaw Pact member-states had once again expressed their support for substantial and balanced decisions at the Vienna meeting in all areas of the final act, Oskar Fischer said. A Vienna final act should contain ponderable results on all the major political tasks of the CSCE process, such as security, trust-building and disarmament, economic cooperation, science and technology, contacts, culture, education, and information. Warsaw Pact states regarded the economic and scientific and technological cooperation in the CSCE framework as fundamental. Here there clearly existed a need to catch up to really implement the conclusions contained in the CSCE documents. "At the same time the socialist states support broad cooperation in the humanitarian area as an important element of the policy of peaceful coexistence."

For that reason they support the CSSR proposal to hold an economic forum in Prague and the conference in Moscow, suggested by the Soviet Union, on the development of humanitarian cooperation. If there were no attempts to handicap them, these conferences would offer an outstanding opportunity to agree on conclusions to the benefit of the peoples and of each individual. Only when all elements of the CSCE process are further developed can it really contribute toward improving European and international relations.

"The Vienna meeting has now entered the responsible, final phase. It is now necessary to find a common denominator of interests. Like the other states of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR is ready for compromise. Our political will exists to concentrate on the elements in the proposals submitted to the forum that can achieve consensus. But every readiness for compromse is only useful if also taken up by partners equally willing and capable of it. No one will underestimate the complicated nature of the tasks the meeting faces. What is required is businesslike negotiations on all questions. It is not a question of gaining propaganda advantages; it is a question of mutual understanding and respecting one another."

The representatives of the states from different alliances and those with neutral and nonaligned status taking part in the CSCE followup meeting could contribute significantly toward Europe becoming an example of secured coexistence and cooperation involving states with different social orders. Warsaw Pact states, including the GDR, will always remain constructive, predictable partners in this. "For this reason they support:

1. Entering results-orientated negotiations in all areas without delay. It is necessary, as the Berlin meeting noted, to achieve 'substantial and balanced decisions that promote real progress in disarmament, the consolidation of trust and the development of relations between the participant states in the political, economic, and humanitarian areas, on the firm foundation of all the principles of the Helsinki Final Act."

2. Weighing up the interests of both sides without illusions and finding realizable common interests by means of reason, realism, and perceptiveness. It is necessary to pick out the elements of the 140 proposals submitted to the forum that are capable of achieving a consensus and to bring them together in the concluding document.

3. Demonstrating the political determination to reach a result that strengthens the CSCE process. It is necessary, as a result of a new approach by each side, to implement the CSCE process as a strategy for fruitful East-West relations in Europe and so to contribute to a stable, worldwide peace."

REPORTAGE ON NONALIGNED MINISTERS' MEETING

Officials Meet 2 June

LD021218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1127 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Brioni, June 2 (TANJUG) -- A meeting of high-ranking officials of ten nonaligned Mediterranean countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) started on Brioni Island today.

The officials from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Cyprus, Malta, Yugoslavia and the PLO will discuss draft documents for the two-day ministerial conference which opens here tomorrow.

At the beginning of today's meeting, the officials observed a minute of silence in honour of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami who was assassinated yesterday.

Egyptian Foreign Mininster 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid arrived on Brioni this morning.

Mojsov Delivers Speech

LD031433 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0555 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Brioni, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, has opened the meeting of foreign ministers of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries. In his address Mojsov said:

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf here in the SFRY and at this historic place the foreign ministers of the Mediterranean members of the Nonaligned Movement, the Zimbabwe foreign minister in his capacity of envoy of the movement's chairman, and also all other participants in the meeting.

"I welcome you at this place of symbolic meaning and profound significance for the world of nonalignment. At a meeting here in 1956 of the great statesmen of our epoch, Tito, al-Nasir, and Nehru, the policy of nonalignment was first indicated and formulated. From here it began to spread around the world and has today become a commitment and future for the majority of mankind. Since 1956 numerous meetings of the nonaligned countries' statesmen here in Brioni have reaffirmed the achievements of nonalighment and the strength of the policy that made these achievements possible.

"In the light of the valuable historic experience and concerted efforts by the statesmen of many nonaligned countries who met here giving new stimuli for the policy and activity of nonalignment, we are confident of the successful outcome of this important meeting. I am convinced that this gathering will also provide a fresh and powerful stimulus to the efforts to promote comprehensive cooperation among nonaligned Mediterranean countries and contribute to the activity toward consolidating peace and security in the region of such importance for the world and for present-day international relations as a whole.

"The majority of the countries represented here today also took part in the first conference of the heads of state or of government in Belgrade in 1961. This implies that the Mediterranean dimension was from the very beginning incorporated into the movement's policy.

"The activity by the Mediterranean members of the Nonaligned Movement is an important, integral part of the movement's overall activity. The activity's efficiency thus depends on the ability to view realistically and understand topical world events, in its orientation toward an equal and comprehensive cooperation in international relations and in a constructive approach to all problems.

"These are also prerequisites for the successful outcome of this meeting. The very nature of nonalignment requires willingness to consider any initiative that may result in more comprehensive and equal cooperation in the efforts for peace, security and progress of -- in this particular case -- all nonaligned countries in the Mediterranean and also further afield, that is, cooperation at European and world level.

"This meeting is a continuation of a whole series of intensive activities recently by the Nonaligned Movement. There was the summit meeting in Harare, the Delhi meeting of the Africa Fund, the meeting of the Coordinating Committee in Georgetown, which dealt with Latin America and the Carribbean, the meeting of the Committee of Nine on the Near East and Palestine, numerous meetings and consultations devoted to these missions, not to mention the continued concerted and exceptionally meaningful activity by nonaligned countries in the United Nations and other international organizations. The messages of nonalignment are appearing increasingly in the key spheres of international relations. In addition, our experience has been enhanced by promoting the options we submitted almost 30 years ago, that is, that only by continued, consistent and primarily constructive activity on the basis of the nonaligned policy's original principles will the movement be able to continue to promote its goals and to enhance its presence and influence in the world.

"The more successful we are in implementing our common agreements, the more efficient our role will be in the efforts to resolve current problems in world political and economic relations, to ameliorate the present crisis, and to make general progress possible. This meeting and our expectations are geared in that direction.

"There is no doubt amout the serious and even dramatic nature of the situation in which the international community has found itself today. On numerous occasions the nonaligned countries warned of the dangers presented by the bloc confrontation, the destructive arms race, the use of force and aggressive, the policy of pressure and interference, unjust international economic relations and the increasingly dramatic position of the developing countries, most of whom are faced with an enormous debt burden which has become a serious obstacle to their developmment. The problems of the present-day world are great, serious and complex. Even with the international community's best intentions, prolonged and hard work will be needed to resolve the majority of them. However, the resolution of many of these problems can no longer be delayed, and a decisive action is needed of all international factors to resolve them promptly.

"This meeting has coincided with the emergence of some signs of readiness to do this, and with some positive trends. Steps have recently been made by great powers toward reaching important agreements on controlling the comprehensive arms race and reducing some types of weapons. Orientation to dialogue and negotiations has recently been gaining ground. Europe is continuing with the CSCE process with an increasing awareness of its own role in and responsibility for international relations. The Near East initiatives are being renewed, and the idea of an international conference under UN auspices is again being promoted. Whether this will remain a lasting orientation, or whether it is just a pause in the continuing exacerbation of the situation remains to be seen.

"In today's interlinked and interdependent world the feeling of security is not enhanced by the existence of weapons, however powerful and all-destructive they are, nor can anyone feel secure unless that security is achieved as a part of wider and equal security for all. No one can count on continued and safe prosperity unless it is based on cooperation and solidarity with others as a sign of general progress. Peace and the elimination of threats of war, the right to development, dialogue and cooperation on equal terms, are all integral parts of this interdependent world of ours. Peace and development have become synonymous with each other and -- as Indira Gandhi said in Belgrade in 1983 -- development has become another name for peace.

"The area of the Mediterranean has always, and today probably to a greater extent than before, reflected international relations and has also reflected itself in the world situation. The Mediterranean is thus probably the best example of interdependence. It is a cradle of different civilizations, it lies between three continents and its shores have for centuries been sources of thoughts and inspiration of importance for the mankind's overall development. It is a region which most vividly reflects the diversities of the world and as such and in the light of its historic past, was predestined to become a bridge between various peoples, religions, cultures and continents.

"At the same time, despite frequent and disastrous conflicts in the region, some of which have been going on for decades, the Mediterranean continues to be synonymous with human aspirations towards coexistence and cooperation. As in the past, the people of the region today continue to share the same destiny.

"We all know that the situation in the Mediterranean has for decades been negatively affected by interbloc rivalry, by excessive military presence of great powers which is constantly growing, and by their constant attempts to expand their spheres of influence. The pressures by non-Mediterranean factors and their inclination to incite and foment, are, unfortunately, not infrequently accompanied by regional and national differences and contradictions.

"Another factor that places particular strain on not only cooperation in the Mediterranean but on international relations as a whole, as well, are the crisis hotbeds, conflicts and misunderstandings in the region. In view of this, one of the main priorities in our overall activity must continue to be the efforts to create conditions conducive to their prompt solution.

"It is clear that there will be no lasting and just solution to the Near East crisis without the PLO's full participation, without the recognition of the Palestinian people's legal national rights, without Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and without peace and security for all the countries in the region within internationally recognized borders.

"The resolution of the severe crisis in the east Mediterranean presupposes Lebanon's full independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity on the basis of its people's national consensus.

"Still in the east Mediterranean the military occupation of part of Cyprus continues, thus creating the main obstacle to the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment in which two ethnic communities should live side by side on an equal footing. In our view, to this end we must do everything to encourage and facilitate the UN secretary general's efforts to establish common points of departure for resolving the Cyprus problem.

"We can neither ignore the dangers arising from armed attacks on Libya, and especially those stemming from Israel's continued aggressive policy toward Arab countries and the Palestinian people.

"Although geographically outside the Mediterranean basin, the region of Shatt al-'Arab and the conflagration there as well as other hotbeds of tension on the outskirts of the Mediterranean must not be ignored. All nonaligned countries must make additional efforts to end the tragic Iran-Iraq war.

"The nonaligned Mediterranean countries have a duty to consider jointly all initiatives and ideas designed to improve the overall political climate and that are likely to result in a peaceful and just solution to the conflicts in the region. For at issue here are the vital interests of all the states in the region and their right to choose independently their future -- the right which must not depend on relations between the great powers or groups of countries.

"Mediterranean countries cannot afford the illusion that overnight the Mediterranean will be transformed from a sensitive region into a region of peace, security and cooperation, which is our lasting objective and aspiration. At the same time these countries cannot reconcile themselves with the present threatening situation. The situation must not remain at this dangerous level, because it would even more jeopardize peace, freedom and cooperation of the independent and equal people in the region who are linked by the same fate despite all the differences and divisions.

"This ministerial meeting is expected to contribute to the efforts to halt trends toward further exacerbation and to create an atmosphere conducive to overcoming the features of the situation in the Mediterranean. It should also create more favorable prospects for all people living on the shores of the region.

"The comprehensive development and promotion of cooperation among our countries will provide a basis for fresh initiatives to develop equal and mutually beneficial relations with other European Mediterranean and other countries on the continent which belong to the bloc and other groupings, as well as with the nonaligned countries from a wider Mediterranean region.

"We must take greater advantage than ever of certain positive changes and the increased interest by European countries, both in the East and the West, to see the situation in the Mediterranean stabilizing. This refers particularly to the framework and the prospects provided by the CSCE process.

"It is our duty to consider all the initiatives and ideas aimed at improving the overall political climate, promoting cooperation and a peaceful and just solution to the conflicts in the region. These include a number of proposals, already in existence, by the nonaligned as well as by some other Mediterranean and non-Mediterranean countries. Of course, the already existing proposals can be enhanced as the problems to which they relate are of vital interest to all of us. I thus think that no isolated circle of countries should have a monopoly over the Mediterranean issues and their resolution.

"It is important that we do not give up, and that we continue to contribute, by constant initiatives, proposals and action to the positive revolution in international relations. It is also important that we continue to provide encouragement to others. Our concerted efforts have undoubtedly exerted a positive influence on the creation of an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, of a climate that will result in comprehensive cooperation in all the region. Only by establishing a common ground, dialogue and cooperation on equal terms among all Mediterranean countries can we expect to see contradictions surmounted and initiatives launched to find solutions to common problems.

"This meeting provides us with an opportunity to take a step forward and to formulate a program of positive action, a program of promoting cooperation among ourselves, and of dialogues with other Mediterranean countries on a series of issues common to all of us. This would make a definite contribution to the efforts to reduce tensions and to boost cooperation on equal terms in the region and by implication to enhance peace and security in the world.

"We know that any crisis has wide repercussions. But we must not forget that it is the same with any success achieved in restraining the prolonged trend toward exacerbation and rivalry. Any specific result achieved at this meeting in encouraging mutual cooperation is thus all the more significant not only for us but for all the Mediterranean and the world as a whole.

"I hope your work in achieving these noble goals is meaningful and fruitful. I wish you a pleasant stay in Yugoslavia."

Agenda Adopted

LD032212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 3 Jun 87

["Pool" Item]

[Text] Brioni, June 3 (TANJUG) -- An opening address by Yugoslav Presidency President Lazar Mojsov marked the beginning of a ministerial meeting of 10 nonaligned Mediterranean countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) here today.

The delegation heads of Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Cyprus, Malta, Yugoslavia and the PLO observed a minute of silence in honour of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami who died tragically two days ago, while Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic spoke of Karami's life and work.

At the formal session chaired by Dizdarevic the ministers adopted the agenda of the two-day Brioni meeting. Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwenda, who represents the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, also addressed the participants.

Algeria To Host 1988 Meeting

LD032213 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1553 GMT 3 Jun 87

["Pool item"]

[Text] Brioni, June 3 (TANJUG) -- The foreign ministers of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) agreed at the conference underway on the Yugoslav Island Brioni to hold their next conference in Algeria in 1988.

Yugoslav delegation circles say that the proposal that Algeria host the next non-aligned Mediterranean countries foreign ministers conference was made by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic during last night's working consultations with the colleagues from the other nine countries and the PLO.

Mojsov Addresses Luncheon

LD031952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Brioni, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the heads of the delegations of nonaligned countries and the PLO, who have gathered in Brioni for a meeting devoted to the situation in the Mediterranean.

Mojsov received the ministers of the 10 nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean, the PLO, and the Zimbabwean foreign minister following the formal opening of the 2-day ministerial meeting.

After being introduced to the eminent guests, Lazar Mojsov spent some time in friendly conversation with the heads of the delegations of Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Syria, Lebanon, Cyprus, Malta, Yugoslavia, the PLO, and Zimbabwe, which is represented at this meeting in an observer capacity. Following the reception in the White Villa in Brioni, President Mojsov gave a formal luncheon -- in which Antun Milovic, president of the Croat Assembly Executive Council, Ivica Percan, president of the Pula Municipal Assembly; and Rear Admiral Vjekoslav Cubic, commander of the Pula Garrison -- also took part, Lazar Mojsov said:

"With this meeting, the Mediterranean members of the Nonaligned Movement are continuing their activity, the aim of which is not only the further promotion of their multilateral cooperation, but also a contribution to the removal of all the threatening clouds, which are constantly gathering over this region.

"All the circumstances and misfortunes of the world are reflected on our Mediterranean shores. The reasons for the crises and tensions of the Mediterranean are the same as they are for the world. History has proved more than once that the Mediterranean is an important link in the chain of general world events. Thus, there is no doubt that the Mediterranean region has an exceptionally important place in the process of international detente and the peaceful resolution of disputes, which after many years of exacerbation and confrontation, should now be strengthened through our action and the general action of all.

"It is in the vital interests of all Mediterranean nations and countries, and not only the nonaligned, that this region be turned into a region of peace and all-round cooperation. It is in the achievement of this goal that I see our particular responsibility and role as a member of the Nonaligned Movement. The very nature and essence of the policy of nonalignment -- which is the antithesis of force and domination -- predetermines that the nonaligned countries should be the initiators and exponents of action for peace, disarmament, equitable cooperation, and development.

"It is therefore up to us to continue to work patiently and persistently at building bridges of rapprochement and mutual trust. This is the best way to reduce tension and create conditions for a final solution to the conflicts and disputes in the Mediterranean, and to guarantee for the peoples of this region complete development and prosperity," said the president of the SFRY Presidency in his toast.

Dizdarevic Elected Chairman

LD040212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Brioni, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has been elected chairman of the nonaligned ministerial meeting. Devoted to the situation in the Mediterranean region, the meeting opened in Brioni this morning. The proposal that Dizdarevic should preside over the meeting had been submitted by George Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of Cyprus, and was supported by all the delegations.

Expressing gratitude for such an honor, Raif Dizdarevic said he hoped that the talks on the proposed draft documents would proceed in a constructive spirit and contribute to the best possible outcome.

After the adoption of the agenda, the participants were greeted by Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe, on behalf of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. The participants in the meeting will examine the situation in the Mediterranean at this afternoon's session.

Dizdarevic Stresses Security

LD032348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Brioni, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, pointed out in Brioni this afternoon that the Mediterranean, with its crisis regions and enormous concentration of military power, is part of the world which has remained outside the process of international detente, especially in Europe.

Taking part in a debate at the conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries and the PLO, Raif Dizdarevic stressed that those nonaligned countries in this region must strive to create the climate of dialogue, negotiation, agreement-seeking, and detente, as well as to contribute to such a process.

The meeting, which opened in Brioni today, is attended by foreign ministers of Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Malta, Yugoslavia. The ambassador of Lebanon to Italy and the head of the PLO Political Department are also attending.

Stressing that the genuine effectiveness of measures for detente in Europe is impossible unless security and peace are extended to the Mediterranean, Dizdarevic requested that agreements on scrapping nuclear missiles from the "Old Continent" also be applied in the Mediterranean.

The federal secretary also suggested that the agreement on the reduction of conventional weapons lead to the reduction of the fleet in the Mediterranean. He suggested that military bases in the Mediterranean not be used against the nonaligned countries in the region.

The federal secretary further stressed that the measures for the consolidation of confidence and security, (annual diaries of military activities, on-the-spot checks, etc.), should be elaborated to include naval activities in the Mediterranean.

"The nonaligned countries in the Mediterranean rightly expect the Vienna CSCE Meeting, now underway, to adopt a mandate of the conference on measures for confidence-building, security, and disarmament in Europe. This mandate should enable the nonaligned countries to take part in negotiations on the security of their region, on an equal footing, stressed Dizdarevic.

"However, the federal secretary warned that the Mediterranean countries could, for their part, contribute to efforts to reduce military activity in the Mediterranean by not allowing nuclear-powered ships and ships carrying nuclear weapons to enter their national waters. This would prevent them from participating in joint maneuvers with superpowers and blocs."

In a broad examination of the situation in the Mediterranean which, in some aspects, is even more exacerbated than it was the last time the foreign ministers of the regional nonaligned countries and the PLO met in the Maltese capital Valletta 3 years ago, Raif Dizdarevic devoted particular attention to the Middle East crisis, Lebanon, and Cyprus.

In Dizdarevic's view a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis must encompass: 1) a solution to the Palestinian question based on the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, whose only legitimate respresentative is the PLO, and on self-determination, including the formation of their own state. 2) the withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967. and 3) the guarantee of the rights of all regional nations and states to peace, security, and their own unhindered development within internationally recognized borders.

Dizdarevic stressed that Yugoslavia is ready to cooperate "with all who are prepared to become involved and contribute to seeking a solution on these bases." Dizdarevic noted the crisis in Lebanon that can only be resolved "with Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the south of the country and the full renewal of independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity through a policy of reconciliation and the national consensus of the Lebanese themselves."

On the solution of the long-standing Cyprus problem, the federal secretary assessed that it is necessary to support and encourage the efforts of the UN secretary general in the direction of seeking common ground for the resolution of the problems of the divided island, which presupposes the return of sovereignty and territorial integrity by means of the withdrawal of foreign troops and the reestablishment of the unity of Cyprus on the basis of negotiations between the two island communities, Greece and Turkey, Raif Dizdarevic concluded.

KIRIL ZAREV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU031520 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] On 3 June Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Bulgaria's permanent representative to CEMA, departed for Moscow, where he will take part in the meeting of CEMA's Executive Committee.

ZHIVKOV DISCUSSES FRG RELATIONS, DOMESTIC CONCERNS

DW271001 Bonn DIE WELT in German 27 May 87 pp 6-7

[Interview with Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and Bulgarian State Council chairman, by Manfred Schell in Sofia "shortly before his visit to the Federal Republic on 2 June"]

[Text] Schell: You have been described to me as a man with whom one can speak frankly.

Zhivkov: That is one of my weak points. I am not a good diplomat. Some people suffer from that fact. I have been general secretary for more than 30 years, and in that long period of time people have come to know me, and I know what I think about them. I also know the realities of this world, in and outside my country. I am the doyen of the party-state chiefs of the socialist countries. But to avoid a misunderstanding -- doyen does not mean that I am old. So you see what type of a man you are dealing with today.

Schell: Age, too, is relative. You will be 76 soon....

Zhivkov: Not before September. When you are over 70, not only the years but even the months are important. When you are over 70 and your bones do not ache anymore, you are dead. Well, I am still 75.

Schell: Is it strange for a man like you who has been in power in this country for more than 30 years to consider resigning or retiring?

Zhivkov: The laws of biology are merciless -- they cannot be stopped. Engels even claimed that man lives in order to die. So one day I will also be removed from office, retire, or die. Those are three alternatives. But let me ask you: what do you wish for me?

Schell: A long life in good health.

Zhivkov: That is the most important thing. At one time, I was the youngest among the socialist leaders. Today I am a veteran.

Schell: Somebody who speaks so freely about the possibility of being removed from office must have a lot of self-confidence.

Zhivkov (laughing): They probably have not found a better man.

Schell: Mr President, you will come to the Federal Republic for an official visit on 2 June. Your 1984 visit was canceled because, it was argued, it would have to take place "at a suitable time." Has that "suitable time" now come?

Zhivkov: When the NATO countries, including the FRG, started deploying U.S. medium-range missiles on their territory in 1983, relations between East and West were cooling off very quickly, distrust was growing, and the possibility of confrontation was aggravated. Several remarks and acts in connection with the 40th anniversary of the end of the World War II also were not apt to have a positive effect on the East-West dialogue. Like the FRG, the People's Republic of Bulgaria constitutes an element in that dialogue.

Irrespective of the complicated international situation, the People's Republic of Bulgaria continues to do everything in its power to bring about a return to detente, as was characteristic of relations between our two countries in the seventies. We have consistently advocated preserving the mechanism of political consultations. Our countries' foreign ministers meet every year to exchange opinions about the international situation and discuss the state of bilateral relations. Even though we are far from having achieved everything and not all our existing reserves have been utilized, the economic cooperation between our two countries is developing well. Bulgarian-West German cultural relations are also a good example of useful contacts.

We are following the tendencies in the FRG's policy closely, in particular the Bundestag elections in January this year. We are confident that the decisive vote in the FRG will be for the removal of medium-range missiles and chemical weapons in Europe, tipping the scales toward a peaceful future.

We are ready to work with the FRG in that direction. Direct dialogue, including the summit dialogue, in the name of peace can contribute to implementing those goals. It can also give our bilateral relations a fresh impetus. Therefore, I accepted with pleasure Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's invitation to visit the FRG early in June.

Schell: What do you think about the Germans today and about the country that you will be visiting in a few days?

Zhivkov: I have nothing against the Germans. I like the German people and German culture. History shows that my people, the Bulgarians, have special ties with two peoples -- the Russian and the German peoples. As for our feelings about the Russians, I will deal with them later. Our feelings for the German people are very comradely. Allow me to recall a bitter truth. Our countries were allied in both world wars; together we "won," and together we had to pay dearly. That is history.

And if war were to break out today -- God forbid -- there would be neither winners nor losers. Our job today is saving mankind from conflagration. The FRG has political clout; it has a great economic potential; and it plays a leading role in Europe. In the past, wars started from Germany. We hope that wars will never again start from Germany. We all have to see that we share a common fate. That holds true for the crucial issues of preserving peace as well as for solving ecological problems.

Comrade Gorbachev is talking about new political thinking. He is right. We need a new, generally responsible thinking. The present world must see itself as a large common village that must be preserved in peaceful coexistence. All problems can be solved at the negotiating table.

I am an optimist. That is why I am coming to Bonn. I will be going in a good mood. I want to hold frank talks and meet friends in your country. Bulgaria is a small country. We are not as important as the Federal Republic. We know where our place is, but every small country can also contribute to solving crucial problems. We have a proverb which says: Even a small stone can tip over a car. We are in the center of the Balkan peninsula.

Schell: At one time you helped the Federal Republic spontaneously by having German terrorists in Bulgaria arrested and deported. What were the motives behind your decision?

Zhivkov: Before answering your question, I would like to ask a counterquestion of journalists. Why did they not support us in connection with the trial against Antonov, even though they knew best of all that we are not terrorists? Even though they knew that we helped catch terrorists? Instead, they added grist to the mill of those who organized that machination, which was politically aggressive and aimed at discrediting Bulgaria. For ideological and humanitarian reasons we are against terrorism, and therefore we cannot accept such activities. That holds true especially when terrorism amounts to state terrorism. We have offered to cooperate with all countries, including the United States, in that area, as we are doing with the Federal Republic.

Schell: In your more than 30 years in office you have seen a lot, many ups and downs in Moscow. You have said that Gorbachev's course is right. What makes you so confident?

Zhivkov: I could answer with a counterquestion: Why are you in the West so confident regarding Gorbachev? He also makes a good impression in the West, does he not? In other words, we and you do not differ very much in assessing that man. In the Soviet Union revolutionary changes are taking place under Gorbachev. They are necessary, and he will be successful with that process of reform. Things are being guided in a different direction. The world will capitalize on that and will gain strength, allowing it to deal with its main problems on a global basis. The present world is unified and shares the same fate. There are no oases anymore in this world.

Schell: In the past your country has repeatedly played the role of a "bridge" between the Soviet Union and the Western countries. Is that the result of geographical and historical conditions? Or may we assume that there are also real objectives behind it?

Zhivkov: The peace struggle -- which we should perhaps more correctly term the struggle for the survival of mankind -- requires the most vigorous commitment of all countries, big and small. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is an active and completely equal member of the Warsaw Pact whose collective foreign policy course is aimed at a world without weapons, without nuclear threat, without wars and force. That is the goal by which the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been guided for many years. Its efforts are aimed at good-neighborly relations, at the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical weapons-free zone, at durable peace and stability. Our efforts in Europe and the world also serve those goals.

You mentioned the geographical and historic conditions for our ties with the Soviet Union. Those ties have several dimensions. Allow me just to recall that we owe our national liberation 110 years ago from 5 centuries of Ottoman rule to the Russian people, to whom we are related in language and in culture. Today our two countries are closely linked -- including politically -- on the basis of equal domestic and foreign policy objectives.

As for the "bridges," as you called it, we are building them together with the Soviet Union. They are bridges of mutual respect between the countries, bridges of understanding and confidence in an indivisible world with many faces, and bridges that the other side must also help build. That applies, among other things, to public opinion, which you journalists have a considerable share in forming.

Schell: We in the West are currently following Mikhail Gorbachev's reform course in Moscow with interest. Before the actual reform policy was introduced in Moscow, you initiated a process of renewal in your country and also talked about new roads. What reasons do you have to push that course?

Zhivkov: In Bulgaria the process of reform in the economy and other social spheres in fact started long ago.

We are a small country with an open economy. We do business with virtually the whole world. That confronts us with the inexorable alternatives of either taking a leading position in the scientific-technological revolution and in the economic field and demonstrating the advantages of the socialist way of life, or lagging behind and having to tackle increasingly complicated problems. Therefore, for many years we have been working at new methods and solutions, testing them, trying to find new paths, and conducting practical experiments.

The experience that we have accumulated during our work allowed us, at the 13th Party Congress in April 1986 and after the congress, to formulate a complete strategy of renewal -- which we call the strategy of qualitative growth -- and to begin implementing it. Generally speaking, that strategy is aimed at technological innovation and far-reaching structural changes in production, the development of self-management in the economy, the further expansion of democracy in the other spheres of social life -- including internal party democracy -- and at corresponding qualitative changes in social and cultural policies.

I am thoroughly convinced that the mere fact that there are new realities in international developments, primarily the scientific and technological revolution, also requires new, creative solutions and methods regarding the future of socialism as a world system.

As for the changes that have been taking place in the Soviet Union following the election of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev as general secretary, our party-state leadership maintains a position marked by vivid, benevolent interest, sincere sympathy, and -- if you like -- enthusiastic political, ideological, and moral support. Anything else would be absurd and unnatural.

The way you formulated your question shows that you are aware of that. Some of your colleagues in the West who, 2 or 3 years ago, called me a "covert reformer," now suddenly label me a "covert conservative" and an opponent of "reform Gorbachev-style." People are indeed very inventive when they want to drive a wedge between us and our Soviet friends!

Schell: Are you attempting to harmonize Bulgaria's reform policy with Gorbachev's?

Zhivkov: In my opinion the reciprocal influence, coordination -- or as you call it, "harmonization" -- between socialist countries in various fields is an absolutely regular and normal matter. [paragraph continues]

In this connection I want to stress the word reciprocal, because the character of this process is defined by reciprocity. It is not a one-way system, although these things are frequently described in the West as if it were some sort of adaptation of Bulgarians and other socialist countries to what is going on in the USSR, as if it were virtually a "Moscow-ordered reform according to a Soviet pattern."

To that I would like to say that the current CPSU leadership views the attempts of other fraternal parties and countries with sincere respect, that it studies their experience thoroughly and objectively, their opinion and assessment is attentively checked, and is open to a comprehensive, constructive, and comradely discussion. It strengthens the mutual understanding and confidence among socialist countries, giving us hope and optimism, and encourages us in all our plans.

On the other hand the existence of many factors and conditions is obvious, which have stamped a specific national character on the development of individual socialist states in the course of history. Every communist party has the inalienable right and indispensable duty to propose its own strategy of restructuring, of renewing the socialist society, of working it out and implementing it independently by taking into consideration the actual conditions under which it works.

It is our conviction that it is equally wrong and dangerous to ignore national particularities and specific characteristics, or to consider them as something absolute and comparing them to those things that bind socialist countries. Seen from that way, the contemptuous or prejudiced approach to the experience of others is no less harmful and captious than mechanically copying or automatically taking them over.

National arrogance has always been alien to us, the Bulgarian Communist. The attentive examination and evaluation of the experience of other communist parties, particularly the rich CPSU experience, is in our opinion, a valuable tradition of our party; naturally, we take into consideration the specific Bulgarian conditions.

I would like to remind you in this connection that the course of comprehensive rapprochement with the USSR is a constant and basic element of our party policy, the goal of which is economic, political, cultural rapprochement and so on. During the thorough restructuring that is taking place in Soviet society, even more comprehensive and positive opportunities have been made possible to further our course. In this respect we enjoy the full understanding and personal support of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

Schell: How would you define the Bulgarian way?

Zhivkov: If you mean a special development model in saying the "Bulgarian way," something like a pattern that could be a model for other people and countries, we are far from making such claims.

Our way is, without question, the socialist development way, with its characteristic geography, history, and tradition, things we have always tried to take into consideration. We have covered a difficult but successful path, demonstrated by the eight-fold GNP increase. Do not ask personal assessments of me. Because of my functions in the party and the state that I have had for more than three decades, I am deeply and inseparably connected with all the important events in the social and political life of Bulgaria. Therefore, anything I say to you about it could not sound objective. It is simply difficult for me to view matters from a distance, from the sidelines. As is known one sees everything better from a distance.

Schell: You are said to be Moscow's closest political ally. Reports say that a direct telephone line goes from your desk to the Kremlin.

Zhivkov: I have close telephone contacts with Comrades Gorbachev, Ceausescu, Honecker, Jaruzelski, and Kadar. There are no communication difficulties among us, direct line or no direct line. We can also call each other from our cars, and we have done so repeatedly. We are closely connected with the Soviet Union through our history. The Soviet Union liberated us, and after 9 September, 1945, we rallied closely together.

Just to remind you, I was a friend of Khrushchev and a friend of Brezhnev, and as a friend of the Soviet Union, I will now travel to your country. What good would it be if I introduce myself on the Rhine as somebody other than who I am? If I should meet Franz Josef Strauss, he knows who I am and I know he is.

Schell: You mentioned Brezhnev. Is it correct that no nuclear weapons are deployed in Bulgaria? Is it correct that you wrested that promise from Brezhnev?

Zhivkov: You ask most precise questions. In my country no nuclear weapons are deployed, and that situation will remain so in the future. No scientific institutes in Bulgaria are engaged in the production of such weapons. I cannot tell you how that happened. History is still silent about it.

Schell: What opportunities are there for intensified cooperation between your country and the West, particularly in the economic sector?

Zhivkov: Undoubtedly there are great opportunities. However, to implement them we not only have to fully utilize every means of classical trade, but we must also work to eliminate artificially created obstacles and jointly try to find new, more flexible forms of mutually advantageous cooperation.

We are interested in industrial cooperation, in the joint development of waste-free and ecologically-sensitive technologies, in cooperation to found and equip small and medium enterprises, in cooperation in third markets, an many other things. We also should improve the legal basis of agreements in the economics field. I mean in particular concluding an agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the EC, and at the same time establishing relations between CEMA and the EC. We wish to sign agreements with Western European countries on protecting and promoting investments and on avoiding double taxation. That would, to a great extent, allow us to find and promote new forms of economic cooperation.

Currently we are rapidly introducing modern and promising products, and we are improving the quality of our current products. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has a sound economy and is able to make cash payments. We hope that all this will whet the interest of the Western European countries and their firms to join in intensified, equal, and mutually advantageous economic cooperation with our country.

Schell: You talk about opportunities for economic cooperation between the Federal Republic and Bulgaria. What dimensions are you considering in that respect?

Zhivkov: On my visit to the Federal Republic I will not be accompanied by businessmen. I am travelling with a small delegation. Do not worry, we do not overestimate ourselves. We know perfectly well that we will not be able to persuade the Federal Republic to dodge the U.S. embargo on specific goods, so you may rest assured. [paragraph continues]

We propose the expansion of economic relations and new forms of cooperation, such as joint ventures. That could be profitable for both sides. What I am saying now is not just what is fashionable. We, too, are reorganizing our economy in Bulgaria.

Schell: Do you think that cooperation between firms of the two countries, or economic cooperation in general, could encourage closer political cooperation?

Zhivkov: There is no doubt about that. Life has shown that mutually advantageous cooperation in the economy and trade between two countries with different socioeconomic systems plays an essential role in the expansion of political contacts between them and has a stabilizing effect on regional and international developments. And vice versa -- the absence of economic relations, their artificial restriction, or attempts to exploit them as a lever, including a political lever, leads to the destabilization of bilateral as well as multilateral relations.

There are more than enough examples. Take the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG, for instance.

The overall balance of those relations is positive. The reliability, stability, production quality, and, not lastly, the wishes and interests of our West German trade partners in cooperation have won our confidence. That is an important factor in defining the directions of development of our foreign trade relations and to no small degree also contributes to the intensification of political contacts, which we have witnessed in recent years.

Schell: At the recent party congress you sharply criticized science and technology.

Zhivkov: We also bring up in public discussion what is happening in our backyard. The idea is to eliminate the weak spots. On the whole, Bulgaria has stable development; Over the past 30 years there have been no social convulsions, and that will continue to be so.

Schell: Is your country economically well off?

Zhivkov: Economically, socially, and politically, we are a stable country. Being one of the most backward countries, it has developed at high speed. We have developed agriculture, machine-building, and in particular electronics -- we represent 60 percent of the CEMA market in that field. We have a solid basis, at least for the next 20 years, provided, of course, there is no war. So you see I am thinking of the future. I am no egoist operating on the theory that I am always right.

Schell: Let us talk about the past once again, about what is possible or not possible today. Could Prague 1968 repeat itself?

Zhivkov: That is an interesting question against a broad theoretical backward. Of course, no socialist state is immune to social -- and let me stress -- non-antagonistic contradictions, which have touched off convulsions in the CSSR and then in Poland. They are possible theoretically, but under the present circumstances, they are virtually impossible. I am not the only one to see that. I think the pope sees that as well, and here I am referring to Poland.

Schell: You speak of the pope. What do you think of that man?

Zhivkov: The pope is a Pole. In his and in our veins runs Slavic blood. In connection with the attack on him, he knew that accusations against Bulgaria were unjustified, a falsehood. However, he did not correct it; he did not give any sign of that sort. I regretted that. However, we are Slavs. From that standpoint we cannot say anything against the pope.

If it were not this pope, it would be another. If I were not the leader of the Bulgarian state, there would be another. Where is the guarantee that another would be better? The Pope has to follow his line.

We appreciate that the pope has repeatedly very decidedly and categorically acted to preserve peace. In addition, we appreciate that the pope has good relations with Bulgaria. For example, every year he receives a cultural delegation from my country on 24 May in Rome for the celebration of Slavic culture and writing.

Schell: For some time there has been talk in the West of "Bulgarization" of the Turkish minority. What do you say to that discussion?

Zhivkov: Speculation has cropped up lately about that problem in Turkey and in the West. Obviously there are forces interested in creating tensions between our neighboring countries.

In the past, Bulgarian-Turkish relations have been complicated. To overcome that tragic heritage and to establish good-neighborly relations between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Turkish Republic, as we achieved in past decades, numerous mutual efforts and much good will and realism are necessary. When nonexistent problems are alleged and absurd claims are made, it demonstrates unwillingness to see the facts of history as they are.

Every people has the inalienable right to select its fate itself, and no sovereign state will admit foreign forces to interfere. The attitude that a person is a Turk just because he is a Muslim, is strange. Therefore, our people reject all efforts to depict the descendants of Muslim Bulgarians as a "Turkish minority." Claims of that kind are not at all suitable to promote current and future development of relations between our two countries.

I would like to repeat something here that I have said somewhere else: One cannot choose one's neighbors. Bulgarians and Turks have been living side by side for centuries, and they will remain neighbors for centuries to come. That incontestable fact must be accepted with all the responsibility and political realism that are so necessary in today's world.

The Bulgarian People's Republic is imperturbably engaged in the development of relations with equal rights and advantages for all Balkan peoples and countries, regardless of their socio-economic systems. This is also valid for the Turkish Republic.

We have great understanding for the domestic political problems and difficulties of the Turkish Republic, but we hope -- I want to emphasize this -- that in Turkish foreign policy, realism will win, and that Bulgaria and Turkey, by forming relations with equal rights and mutual advantages, will contribute to strengthening peace and security, not only on the Balkans, but also in Europe and in the whole world.

Schell: You are 75 now. How do you manage to keep so fit for daily work, and for such long trips as to Beijing recently?

Zhivkov: Nothing to it. I jog for 30-40 minutes. I hike occasionally. When I was hiking through the Rila Mountains, two women once asked me: Comrade Zhivkov, how do you do it? I say: Through work, work, work. There is enough work to do in Bulgaria. Moreover, I neither drink nor smoke. Once I asked an older statesman: How do you preserve yourself so well? He said to me that the most important thing is that one starts drinking and smoking as a small boy. If you put both answers together, you will know what dialectic is.

Schell: How many hours a day do you work?

Zhivkov: I work more than I should at my age. However, I tell all who tell me to do less: If I work, I will live to 120, 130, or 140 years. Then I will rest for thousands of y rs.

Schell: Your daughter Ludmilla, who enjoyed great respect as cultural minister, died at a very early age. You loved her very much. How did you overcome that blow?

Zhivkov: My wife died at a very early age, then my daughter. How did I manage to overcome it? You see, I work. I have a son and three grandchildren. The daughter of my daughter Ludmilla wanted to study the field her mother had studied -- history and philosophy. She will probably accompany me on my visit to the FRG.

CPCZ WORKING GROUP VISITS, MEETS MIKHAYLOV

AU031051 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 May 87 p 6

[Text] A working group from the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Jan Kohout, head of the Agitation Section at the CPCZ Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, visited Bulgaria from 25 through 29 May 1987.

In Sofia and in Burgas okrug the delegation visited enterprises, agro-industrial complexes, and held meetings with party committees where it was briefed on certain problems pertaining to our party's information and publishing activities.

The working group was received by BCP Central Committee Secretary Stoyan Mikhaylov who briefed the guests on the implementation of the tasks entrusted to the BCP by its 13th Congress.

The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere was attended by Todor Ganchev, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee's Ideological Policy Department.

Josef Dzurenda, minister-counselor at the CSSR Embassy in Sofia, was also present at the meeting.

BRIEFS

POLISH CULTURE OFFICIAL VISITS -- Mr Georgi Yordanov received today Mr Kazimierz Molek, deputy minister of culture and art of Poland, with whom he discussed the prospects for broadening the bilateral cooperation in the field of publishing. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1218 GMT 15 May 87 AU]

URBAN CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

Meets Foreign Minister

LD031628 Prague CTK in English 1234 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Madrid June 3 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban ended today an official visit to Spain.

Major contracts concerning purchases of machinery for the Czechoslovak textile industry and Spanish wine were signed during talks with members of the Spanish Government and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce.

At the close of his visit Bohumil Urban met with Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez.

Bilateral interest in increasing trade exchanges between Spain and Czechoslovakia and the need to seek new forms of promoting economic and industrial cooperation were stressed during the talks.

Returns to Prague

LD040309 Prague CTK in English 2055 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 3 (CTK) -- "We will do the utmost to double the exchange of goods between the two countries up to the year 1990", Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban told CTK here Wednesday after arriving from a working visit to Spain.

The Czechoslovak minister said that during the talks with State Secretary for Trade Antonio Fernandez Ordonez, Minister of Foreign Affairs Francisco Fernandez Ordonez and Spanish Premier Felipe Gonzales Marquez, the two sides discussed deepening of trade and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

The Spanish partners wish Czechoslovakia should buy more industrial equipment and machines besides citrus fruits and crops, Bohumil Urban said and pointed to the necessity to intensify contacts with the Spanish industry and vice versa. The first session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Spanish Commission for Economic and Trade Cooperation, which has started during Minister Urban's visit in Madrid, is a good example of the deepening relations between the two countries.

That is why, intensified activities of Spanish firms on the Czechoslovak market and vice versa can be expected in the nearest future, as well as more frequent contacts between specialists and the chambers of commerce and industry of the two countries.

INDRA RECEIVES BURUNDI PARTY LEADER

LD032005 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and National Assembly chairman, today received Emile Mworoha, secretary general of the Unity and National Progress Party of Burundi and speaker of the Burundi National Assembly, who is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In a friendly conversation, both representatives spoke about the present international political situation and evaluated the possibilities of cooperation between both parliaments.

BENO ENDS BUDAPEST VISIT, RETURNS HOME

AU012028 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 87 p 7

[Text] Budapest (CTK Correspondent) -- On Thursday [21 May] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, concluded his friendly working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic, which was held at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, and left Budapest by air for home.

The same day, Mikulas Beno and Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, had met for final talks. The two representatives noted the importance of the activities of the CPCZ and the MSZMP, especially in political-organizational work to fulfill the conclusions of the congresses of the two fraternal parties. They noted that the results of the current visit will also contribute to that. The talks were attended by Ondrej Durej, CSSR ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic.

Before noon, the secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee paid a visit to the Hungarian town of Szekesfehervar. Mrs. Oszkar Bartos, first secretary of the MSZMP County Committee, and other officials informed the Czechoslovak guest about the development of the county of Fejer and the work of its party organization. M. Beno also visited the Videoton electronic appliances enterprise in Szekesfehervar. He inspected the workshops for the production of computer technology and showed interest in Videoton's cooperation with its Czechoslovak partners.

Prague -- M. Beno returned from Budapest to Prague on Thursday [21 May]. At Ruzyne Airport he was welcomed by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; and Karel Kovar and Frantisek Chlad, CPCZ Central Committee department deputy heads. Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR, was also present.

CSSR PRESS SECRETARY KOURIL VISITS AUSTRIA

AU031319 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 3 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Frantisek Kouril, press secretary of the CSSR Government, is currently staying in Austria on a visit of several days at the invitation of Herbert Neumayer, head of the Federal Press Service.

During his stay in Austria, Frantisek Kouril will visit Slazburg, Tirol, and Vienna and will have talks there with people in politics and business.

CSSR, FRG, AUSTRIA TO SIGN AIR POLLUTION AGREEMENT

AU031006 Vienna KURIER in German 3 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Prague is ready to sign a comprehensive agreement on the prevention of air pollution with the FRG and Austria by the end of this year. This was stated by Miroslav Bus, the highest CSSR environmental protection expert, head of the Environmental Protection Department, in a talk with Austria Press Agency.

VANDALS DESECRATE SOVIET GRAVES IN PRAGUE

LD032059 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Unknown persons damaged the graves of 30 Soviet soldiers in one of Prague's cemeteries, and in a neighboring sector of the cemetery they toppled the statue of a woman adorning the memorial to the Bulgarian fighters who took part in the 1945 uprising. They also smashed the monument's chalice.

In a statement sent to RUDE PRAVO, the Federation of Czechoslovak Anti-Fascists demands that the culprits be caught quickly and brought to justice.

STROUGAL, OFFICIALS ATTEND MUSIC FESTIVAL

LD012309 Prague CTK in English 1927 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Prague June 1 (CTK) -- The 42nd international Prague spring music festival 1987 ended here today by a final concert under the honourary auspices of the Association of European Music Festivals.

The final concert was attended by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, and the other prominent party and state representatives. [passage omitted]

KAPEK SPEAKS AT CSSR COMPOSERS' CONGRESS

LD031742 Prague CTK in English 1549 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 3 (CTK) -- The present situation and the further development of musical life in Czechoslovakia were on the agenda of today's 3rd congress of the Union of Czechoslovak Composers.

The congress, attended by 140 delegates representing 1,037 members of the Union, also dealt with international cooperation in the sphere of music.

Present at the session were a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government, led by Member of the Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and Head Secretary of its Prague City Committee Antonin Kapek. Among the guests were also representatives from Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The Unions' chairman Zdenko Novacek recalled in his address the rich traditions of Czech and Slovak music and pointed to the extensive possibilities of its further development in socialist Czechoslovakia. He also spoke of the expansion of the Union's relations with foreign organizations and in this connection pointed to the significance played by Czechoslovak music in the struggle for maintaining world peace and to its role in spreading knowledge about the cultural level of the Czechoslovak society.

The Union develops cooperation with foreign partners at present on the basis of 15 agreements and 7 treaties. Great attention is paid mainly to the expansion of cooperation with the socialist countries and to cooperation with the developing countries including assistance in building the structure of musical education, he said.

Head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government delegation Antonin Kapek said at the congress that the present period is marked by new ideas of the struggle for peace, of averting a world nuclear catastrophe and disarmament, voiced at the recent Berlin session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

The Berlin session again confirmed that the Warsaw Treaty is the only grouping of its kind in the world to develop such extensive peace efforts, to put forward so many proposals for limiting and reducing armament, mainly in the sphere of nuclear weapons, for increasing confidence among states and for averting the nuclear danger, he said.

In another part of his speech Antonin Kapek appreciated the positive response of the whole Czechoslovak society to the process of restructuring as the fundamental means of attaining the goals of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress.

The time which has elapsed since the 17th congress, held last year, is marked by increasing understanding that changes in the socio-economic sphere cannot be reduced to a mere implement of the existing situation or partial amendments. The overwhelming majority of the working people in Czechoslovakia express support for the process of restructuring which exceeds the boundaries of the economic mechanism as it means a new revolutionary quality of the development of socialism. This support was expressed also during the recent visit to Czeckhoslovakia by Mikhail Gorbachev, Antonin Kapek said.

It would be useless to conceal the fact that among all expressions of support for reconstruction there can be and sometimes are false tones, showing lack of understanding of problems or proving a simplified way of thinking. Such tones must naturally be eliminated and overcome to an extent corresponding to their strength and significance, Antonin Kapek stressed.

It would be naive to underestimate the attempts of home and foreign ideological enemies to misuse reconstruction against the interests of the Czechoslovak people and socialism. All the greater is the responsibility of all of us, of the party, social, economic and state bodies for working out positive programs of reconstruction at all levels of management, in all spheres of social activity and mainly for their implementation under the leadership of party bodies.

Within the process of restructuring the whole social life, culture and the arts naturally cannot stand aside and develop along the line of "art for art's sake". The artist must participate in the seeking of all that is new; he must be able to convincingly answer the question on whose side he is. This goal can be achieved mainly by efforts for a high professional skill and the further development of democracy of cultural life, Antonin Kapek concluded.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN FRG CITIZEN FOR 'ESPIONAGE'

LD031534 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- FRG citizen Klaus W. was detained by GDR security organs yesterday for active espionage for the FRG secret services. Preliminary investigations have begun and an arrest warrant issued.

HONECKER CONTINUES NETHERLANDS VISIT, MEETS LEADERS

Talks With Prime Minister

LD031845 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Official talks between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers began in The Hague this afternoon. The leading representative of the GDR arrived in the Kingdom of the Netherlands for a 3-day official visit this morning, as already reported. Albrecht Molle reports from The Hague:

[Begin recording] Following the cordial welcome at Rotterdam Airport this morning and the journey to the residence, the Kurhaushotel in Scheveningen, a suburb of The Hague on the North Sea coast, the afternoon of this first day was, to begin with, characterized completely by the start of the official talks. [passage omitted]

At the entry to the villa-like building, set in the middle of a vast park, the Netherlands prime minister welcomed his guest once again very cordially. Then they met in the negotiating hall in a plenary session. The official talks, which will be continued and concluded tomorrow, are attended on the GDR side by: Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer, Gerhard Beil, Frank-Joachim Herrmann, Ambassador Wolfgang Strohmeyer, and a group of experts. The hosts will include: the prime minister; Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek; Henry Wijnaendts, political director in the Netherlands Foreign Ministry; and senior officials from the cabinet and the Foreign Ministry.

The consultations, which lasted 2 hours in the first instance, focused on two sets of topics in particular: the situation in Europe -- and there, especially, the subjects of safeguarding peace and disarmament -- and, naturally, the state of and prospects for relations between the GDR and the Netherlands, two countries which belong to different alliance systems and economic associations. As is known, the Netherlands is a member of NATO and the EC, but, over and above all differences, the two countries have a common interest in detente and mutually advantageous cooperation and, above all, in progress in the disarmament negotiations.

There was thus agreement from the very beginning that -- however different the social systems and the ideological and poltical positions might be -- the shared interest in a peaceful development on our continent surpasses all that and is regarded by both sides as a matter of high priority. Therefore, Erich Honecker agreed with the Netherlands prime minister that a war in Europe is no longer feasible and that, rather, Europeans must be linked by a security partnership.

The leading representative of the GDR explained to the Netherlands prime minister in detail the comprehensive plan for the security of all states and peoples that the Warsaw Pact submitted at their Berlin session last week and that has been noted with marked interest here in the Netherlands, too. In the course of their intensive -- and, as we heard, useful -- exchange of views, the two statemen agreed on backing a zero solution for the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States in Europe, in particular. This was the key that could open the door to disarmament, a first real step toward disarmament in history altogether, as Erich Honcker stressed. He reiterated to his host the GDR's position that, after the realization of an accord between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of medium-range weapons in Europe, those longer-range missile complexes deployed on GDR territory in response to the stationing deployed on GDR territory in response to the stationing of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe will be withdrawn. The liquidation of medium-range missiles and a global ban on chemical weapons would be facilitated by the negotiations proposed by the GDR and the CSSR on a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone.

The GDR regards the supreme commmand of her policy as the task of promoting peace, disarmament, detente, and international cooperation. In this connection, dear listeners, as they had done in press, radio, and television interviews before the visit, Erich Honecker and Ruud Lubbers expressed their satisfaction that relations between the GDR and the Netherlands have developed well, for their mutual benefit and wholly in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, as a factor of stability and predictability in Europe. One could view the progress achieved there with equal measures of satisfaction and confidence. There was agreement that cooperation between our countries ought to be expanded and deepened -- not least in the economy, of course. There will be further talks on this here in The Hague in the next few days. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Discusses Warsaw Pact Session

LD032155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Excerpt] The Hague, 3 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers began their official talks in the Catshuis residence this afternoon in the presence of their delegation.

At the center of the consultations stood questions of the international situation discussed at the recent summit of the Warsaw Pact states in Berlin. Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that joint action by all states was necessary to halt the continuing arms race and to bring about a turnaround from confrontation to disarmament, detente, and cooperation. One must think of the lessons of the anti-Hitler coalition and fight together against war, to prevent it before it breaks out. Existing differences must not be a barrier to collaboration against the danger of nuclear war.

Erich Honecker noted that the Reykjavik summit has brought a qualitaively new starting point for the solving of important disarmament questions. At present it is an accord on the complete elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe that is coming within reach.

Erich Honecker stressed that all peoples and states would be the winners in the event of concrete steps for reducing the military potentials. Never has the opportunity been so great. It had to be used. Therefore, all were urged to help to create a climate that facilitated concrete accords on disarmament. This matter had been the subject of the consultations of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact in Berlin, whose exceptionally great significance for the fate of Europe and the world Erich Honecker emphasized.

At the meeting further ways and possibilities for eliminating the nuclear danger, freeing mankind from the burden of nuclear and other arms, and strengthening European and international security had been discussed. The ideas and proposals formulated there merited seriouis consideration and examination. In particular, Erich Honecker pointed to the NATO states' proposal to compare the military doctrines of both alliances in consultations.

Erich Honecker reaffirmed that, thanks to the initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, the possible conclusion of an agreement on the full elimination of the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States in Europe would open the door to new disarmament steps. The socialist states would not leave out any type of weapons nor exclude any verification questions. With progress on the path to liberating Europe from nuclear weapons, the problem of reducing armed forces and conventional arms will acquire growing importance for international security. Therefore, the Warsaw Pact favors complementing nuclear disarmament with appropriate measures in the conventional sphere.

Referring to GDR-USSR relations, Erich Honecker said the GDR fully supports the domestic and foreign policy course of the 27th CPSU Congress, a policy that is directly bringing more stability to Europe and the world.

In the course of the extensive exchange of ideas and opinions, Erich Honecker spoke about GDR social development and the dynamic development of its economy. He pointed out that, thanks to the great performances by the working people in May, national income has risen by 4 percent; production of industrial goods by 4.5 percent; net industrial production by 7.7 percent; and labor productivity by 8.2 percent. In view of the extreme conditions at the beginning of the year, this is an exceptionally great success and makes it possible to continue the dynamic development and to further raise the people's standard of living. To continue this course, the GDR needs nothing more urgently than peace, the chairman of the GDR State Council stressed.

Ruud Lubbers expressed thanks for the explanations and information. He stressed that the different social systems of the two countries and their membership of different alliance systems need not be an obstacle to holding political dialogue and to seeking ways and means of contributing to the solution of the most important international problems. He said his government also was optimistic that an accord on medium-range missiles could be signed this year. In this connection he reaffirmed his country's urgent interest in confidence-building measures and in the start of talks on conventional disarmament.

Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek emphasized the Netherlands' position that disarmament must contribute to more security and stability. He described the proposal of the Berlin summit of the Warsaw Pact states on the start of consultations for comparing the military doctrines of the two alliances as sensible.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave information about his speech at the Vienna CSCE meeting, where he had briefed the participating states on the results of the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. In this connection he spoke emphatically in favor of at last formulating in Vienna a mandate for confidence-building and disarmament. [passage omitted]

Greets Parliamentarians

LD032117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The Hague, 3 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR head of state was warmly welcomed early this evening in the States General, the parliament of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Erich Honecker and the members of his party were welcomed by First Chamber President Professor Piet Steenkamp, and then by Second Chamber President Dr Dirk Dolman. In the foyer of the Second Chamber in the inner courtyard of The Hague, a castle-like complex of buildings which today is the seat of the government and parliament, Erich Honecker laid a wreath in memory of the Dutch victims of World War II.

Erich Honecker conveyed to President Steenkamp cordial greetings from People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and expressed his pleasure at the good relations between the two parliaments. This is especially important now, when it is a matter of making peace more secure.

President Steenkamp said he was pleased that he would visit the GDR in September with a parliamentary delegation, and he hoped to take this opportunity to see Dresden. Erich Honecker's visit to the Netherlands was highly evaluated, judging by the strength of public interest. This aided understanding between the peoples, the guest replied. Relations between the parliaments were also directed toward the decisive question of safeguarding peace and toward the well-being of people. This had also been part of the talks with Prime Minister Lubbers, he said.

During the animated talks, Erich Honecker briefed Prof Steenkamp on the mayors' meeting marking the 750th anniversary of Berlin and on the talks at the reception he had given on the occasion for the guests from all over the world. The atmosphere had been very friendly. The Berliners had warmly welcomed the guests from Moscow, Beijing, Athens, Washington, Rome, and other cities, including 12 FRG cities, making a total of 168 delegations. The guests had noted with interest how beautifully Berlin had been rebuilt.

President Steenkamp then led Erich Honecker to the First Chamber Assembly Hall and explained the role of the senate. [passage omitted]

The President of the First Chamber then escorted Erich Honecker to the Second Chamber, where the GDR head of state was welcomed by Dr Dolman.

In the foyer of the building is a memorial to the victims of World War II. [passage omitted] Erich Honecker laid a wreath at the memorial honoring all the Dutch who died during the fascist occupation. The wreath was inscribed: "In honorable commemoration -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State." Erich Honecker and his party observed a minute's silence.

President Dr Dolman then invited the guests to his study. Erich Honecker gladly signed the Second Chamber visitors book. In the green, leather-bound book he wrote: "We cordially greet the people of the Netherlands and their representatives in this chamber."

He conveyed best greetings from People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann to the president of the Second Chamber. Dr Dolman briefed Erich Honecker on the tasks of the 150 deputies, who are directly elected by the people for 4-year terms and who had just met for one of their sessions. He also explained to the guest that preparations are presently in progress for a new parliamentary building to provide better working conditions for the deputies.

INTERNATIONAL MAYORS' MEETING OPENS IN BERLIN

AU031232 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 87 p 1

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN/ND) -- The International Meeting of Mayors on the occasion of the city's 750th anniversary opens in Berlin today. The Berlin Municipality has invited communal politicians from all over the world to this 5-day meeting held under the slogan "Policy for Peace and the Well-Being of the People." The invitations met with an extraordinary response: delegations from over 160 towns and 80 countries are expected.

The highlight of the opening day will be a reception given by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the GDR State Council, and chairman of the GDR Committee for the 750th Anniversary of Berlin, for the delegation heads at the State Council Building. This event in the afternoon will be preceded by a festive concert at the Berlin Schauspielhaus and the welcoming of the visitors in the Red Townhall in the morning.

Mayor Erhard Krack had informed on the program and concerns of the meeting at an international news conference on Sunday [31 May]. He expected not only an intensification of the international relations at the communal level but also a closer alliance with many mayors and town administrations in the common concern to make world peace safer, to avert the danger of nuclear death once and for all from mankind, and to ensure a sound, future-oriented, and optimistic development of the towns, he stressed. Referring to the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, Mayor Krack stated that if all towns, their parliaments, and their executive bodies worked for the realization of this meeting's goals, they would make an efficient contribution to the well-being of mankind. [passage omitted]

STOPH RECEIVES WHO DIRECTOR MAHLER 1 JUNE

LD012140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Minister, today received WHO Director General Dr Halfdan Mahler, who is in Berlin for the international conference "Child and Health," for friendly talks.

During the meeting the Council of Ministers chairman honored the successful work of the WHO in the service of human life and health, and underlined the extraordinary topicality of the noble goals of this organization, which encompass the world.

They are completely in accordance with the peace strategy of the GDR and allied socialist states directed toward a happy, healthy, and joyful future for humanity. Willi Stoph pointed to the significance of a purposeful, mobilizing cooperation to solve the global problems of humanity, in which the protection of health has an increasingly important place. The GDR welcomes the resolution of the 40th World Health Assembly to carry out further investigations of the consequences of nuclear war for health.

Willi Stoph explained the resolution of the latest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. At the moment the USSR's constructive and far-reaching arms limitations and disarmament proposals constitute an historical opportunity. This chance should not be missed. The GDR will continue its policies directed toward securing peace and the well-being of the people, in which tasks in health policy have a high prioirity.

WHO Director General Dr Halfdan Mahler expressed his appreciation for the GDR peace policy and its remarkable successes in protecting health, which are completely in accordance with the WHO's goals and efforts.

He underlined the necessity to secure peace through deepening the process of detente and taking concrete measures on disarmament as the basis to further strengthen international cooperation to protect life and health, to make an economically and socially productive life possible for all people in the world. Dr Mahler expressed his thanks and recognition to the GDR for its active help in realizing the WHO's global strategy "Health For All by the Year 2000."

Taking part in the meeting was GDR Health Minister Professor Ludwig Mecklinger.

FISCHER CABLES GREETINGS TO SFRY'S DIZDAREVIC

LD021323 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0232 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN) -- In a greetings telegram, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has paid tribute to the conference on questions concerning peace, security, and cooperation in the Mediterranean region, which begins today, as a contribution consisting of active and constructive work by the members of the Nonaligned Movement toward improving the complicated international situation, and solving important regional problems. In the message to his Yugoslav counterpart, Raif Dizdarevic, who is chairman of the foreign ministers' conference taking place on the island of Brioni until Thursday, Fischer stresses that under the conditions of the nuclear space age questions of regional and global security are more than ever closely bound with one another, and that there is a close link between peace and security in Europe and the Mediterranean region.

DPRK DELEGATION MEETS DEPUTIES, VISITS POTSDAM

AU011240 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 May 87 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The delgation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly under the leadership of the chairman of its Standing Committee, Yang Hyong-sop, met with deputies to the GDR's supreme people's representation for an exchange of ideas in Berlin on Friday [15 May -- FBIS]. [paragraph continues]

The leader of the talks, People's Chamber Presidium Member Guenter Hartmann explained how the GDR's supreme organ of representation of the people, with its 10 parliamentary groups, reflects the comradely collaboration between all classes and strata on the road of creating the developed socialist society outlined at the 11th SED Congress.

Yang Hyong-sop reported on domestic and foreign policy tasks and about how his country's Supreme People's Assembly works. In this context he pointed out features that it has in common with the work of the People's Chamber. These features are determined by the goals of the socialist state to work for the well-being of the people and for the preservation of peace.

"The DPRK people are glad to have in the GDR a fine ally in Europe," Yang Hyong-sop stated in a press talk in Berlin. It was possible to note in talks with leading GDR representatives that the relations between the two countries are successfully developing in all fields, including cooperation between the two supreme people's representations.

Yang Hyong-sop gave a detailed account of the DPRK's efforts to enter into a top level dialogue with South Korea to eliminate political and military tensions. The Korean parliamentarian assessed the GDR proposal to the FRG Government to create a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe as a major step for securing world peace.

Potsdam (ADN) -- On Friday [15 May], at the conclusion of its stay in the GDR, the delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly visited the city of Potsdam and inspected the sights of the bezirk capital. In Cecilienhof Palace the guests acquainted themselves with the historic site of the Potsdam agreement and in Sanssouci palace the deputies saw samples of King Frederick's rococo architecture.

FISCHER, AUSTRIA'S VRANITZKY DISCUSS PACT MEETING

LD021720 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna, 2 Jun (ADN) -- Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Franz Vranitzky received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer for a talk in Vienna today. He said the Austrian Federal Government is very satisfied at the high standard of relations between the two countries. Cooperation is developing favorably and free of problems in all spheres and is characterized by mutual understanding and mutual respect. Dr Franz Vranitzky stressed that the regular high-level exchange of political views constitutes part of these relations and benefits them.

Oskar Fischer briefed the federal chancellor on the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Together with its allies, the GDR is hoping that the proposals made in Berlin will engender new impulses for the struggle for a start to nuclear disarmament and for a reduction of arms in all other spheres.

The Warsaw Pact states will do everything possible so the CSCE process will be further advanced and strengthened. Federal Chancellor Vranitzky stressed Austria's great interest in the results of the Berlin meeting.

JAPANESE MEDIA OFFICIALS INTERVIEW HONECKER

LD021336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0832 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, today received Yosoji Kobayashi, president of the Japanese media federation, the newspaper YOMIURI, and the Nippon Televison Network [NTV] for a talk. Both men honored the successful development of relations between the GDR and Japan on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, a development that finds its expression in the upturn of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations and in lively cultural exchanges.

Erich Honecker gave an interview to Yosoji Kobayashi. On the basis of the latest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, he spoke about a series of international questions, in particular arms limitation and disarmament, and East-West relations. Yosoji Kobayashi conveyed greetings from Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Taking part in the talk were Culture Minister Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Hermann, head of the Chancery of the GDR State Council chairman; Keizo Kimura, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan in the GDR; and NTV General Manager Katsuhiro Kurata.

KROLIKOWSKI, SPANISH OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS

LD031659 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1342 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister of the GDR, received Jesus Ezquerra, director general for European affairs in the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Spain, for a talk today. The Spanish politician conveyed a message from Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council. Both officials praised the positive development of relations between the GDR and the Kingdom of Spain. They reaffirmed the intention of their governments to deepen and expand the cooperation in the service and interest of both states and peoples.

Herbert Krolikowski and Jesus Ezquerra favored continuing the political dialogue to safeguard peace and strengthen trust on all levels. At the same time they stressed that now it is necessary to do everything to achieve effective steps for arms limitation and disarmament. In this connection they expressed their conviction that an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the removal of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe would give important impetus to progress in other areas of disarmament and arms limitation both in the nuclear and the conventional fields. This historical chance must not be thrown away. Herbert Krolikowski spoke about the decisions of the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and expressed the hope of the GDR Government that the initiatives of the socialist states had opened new opportunities for strengthening peace and for a comprehensive system of international security.

Jesus Ezquerra is in Berlin for political consultations on international and bilateral questions with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier.

MARJAI DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETINGS

LD031514 Budapest MTI in English 1230 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI) — Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, representative of Hungary at the CMEA, left for Moscow Wednesday to participate in the 123rd session of the Executive Committee of the CMEA.

ROMANIAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD032216 Budapest MTI in English 1842 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI) — Emil Bobu member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania, secretary of the Central Committee and Ion Stoian, secretary of the Central Committee arrived in Budapest Wednesday on invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The Romanian delegation was met at Ferihegy airport by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee. Present were Pal Szuts, Hungary's ambassador to Romania, and Nicolae Veress, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Hungary.

GREECE, HUNGARY SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL

NC011609 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Greece and Hungary have signed an economic cooperation protocol that will expand bilateral trade. Ioannis Papandoniou, deputy national economy minister, and Tibor Melega, Hungarian deputy foreign trade minister, signed the protocol at the conclusion of the interministerial meeting in Budapest. It was also agreed to expand industrial and technological cooperation by establishing joint enterprises in the areas of hospital and medical equipment, agricultural products, and industrial construction.

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PERUVIAN CP CONGRESS

LD032222 Budapest MTI in English 1843 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI) — A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Mihaly Jasso, member of the Central Control Commission of the HSWP, secretary of the Budapest Party Committee attended the 9th Congress of the Communist Party of Peru on invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru.

At the plenary session of the congress Mihaly Jasso delivered an address in which he passed on the greetings of the HSWP and expressed the solidarity of the party with the struggles of the Peruvian Communists. The delegation met Jorge Del Prado, general secretary of the Communist Party of Peru. The HWSP delegation held talks with Armando Villanue Del Camp, general secretary of the governing APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] party, president of the senate, and with Jose Luis Perez, secretary of APRA for foreign affairs. The representatives of the HWSP met with Jorge del Castillo, the chief mayor of Lima. Present at the talks was Adolf Szeles, Hungary's ambassador to Peru. The party delegation returned Wednesday evening.

MEDIA REPORTS, COMMENTS ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT

Jaruzelski Marks 'Importance'

LD031701 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 3 -- The Communist Party of China daily RENMIN RIBAO today published an interview granted by First Secretary of the PUWP CC, Poland's President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, to the paper's special correspondent Lin Chen. The highlights of the interview appeared also in the wire service of the Chinese news agency XINHUA whose correspondent in Poland Wen Youren [name as received] was with Lin Chen during the talk.

Answering questions, Jaruzelski said Poland attached big importance to the visit by Acting General Secretary of the Chinese Party and China's Premier Zhao Ziyang, and pointed out it was fully justified by People's China's international rank, the socialist character of both states and recently revitalized Polish-Chinese dialogue.

He said the visit, the first to Poland for Zhao, will enable the distinguished guest to familiarize himself with the Polish reality. It will provide conditions for a broad exchange of views on socialist construction and experiences both countries have gained in the pursuit of economic reforms and socialist democracy, Jaruzelski said.

The Polish leader noted that in spite of vast geographical distance between the two countries and their different past, there were many factors bringing them closer together, such as the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, aims of socialist construction, traditions of liberation and revolutionary struggle, and quest for the preservation and strengthening of peace.

At the same time, our two countries are facing many problems which we can and should solve with the use of common experience, Jaruzelski said, noting that the significance of the Chinese visit went beyond the immediate bilateral relations. Our two countries are active in the international arena in the efforts aiming to ease tensions and promote international cooperation assuming equal footing of all the sides involved.

Tightening the Polish-Chinese cooperation in these fields should benefit peace, progress and socialism, Jaruzelski said, adding that both countries had significantly revitalized their cooperation over the past few years rebuilding, after long years of stagnation, a solid foundation for swift development of mutually advantageous relations.

However, the point today is to go farther ahead. The establishmnt of lasting and stable links between our two socialist countries requires wider direct contacts and better knowledge of each other, the Polish leader said, adding that he was confident the Chinese visit would make another step forward in realizing the principle: "China closer to Poland and Poland closer to China".

PRC Envoy Comments

LD040352 Warsaw PAP in English 2355 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 3 -- Chinese Ambassador to Poland Wang Jinqing granted a statement to the Polish TV prime time news bulletin tonight in connection with a visit to Poland by Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang to start tomorrow.

"Relations between Poland and the People's Republic of China have been resumed in recent years and have been developing in fast and in an all-round manner. The visit by Wojciech Jaruzelski to China last September contributed to entering a new stage in these relations. I am convinced that the mutual visits by the leaders of our countries will result in deepening understanding and traditional friendship between our nations and in further development of all-round cooperation."

"In my opinion the development of the Chinese-Polish relations is characterized by the following: first, the expansion of our contacts from economic-trade cooperation to political, cultural, scientific, technological and other domains, second, mutual borrowings of the experiences in the socialist construction and economic reform, third, economic cooperation is an essential basis for the development of both countries relations," the Chinse ambassador stated.

Press Welcomes Visit

LD040404 Warsaw PAP in English 0210 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Press review -- PAP headline]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June 4 -- The official party-state visit to Poland by Acting Secretary [as received] of the Chinese Communist Party's CC and Premier of China's State Council Zhao Ziyang beginning today comes as the leading home story in all Polish dailies which also bring related commentaries welcoming the Chinese leader.

Frontpaged are reports on an interview granted by Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Chinese Communist Party daily RENMIN RIBAO. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the visit to Poland by Acting General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party CC, Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang beginning today, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that it "has a historic dimension in the Polish-Chinese relations."

"It is being paid in the period of promptly expanding and increasing cooperation between both our states, parties and nations, and is the result and manifestation of this significant stage of cooperation.

"The visit is taking place a few months after the talks of PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State, Gen Jaruzelski in Beijing which gave new impulses to the Polish-Chinese cooperation. The time proximity of both events is not accidental. It expresses the new, higher stage of the development of relations between Poland and China. The fact that the visit by Comrade Zhao Ziyang is the first Chinese party-governmental top-level visit to Poland acquires particular significance."

"In the person of Zhao Ziyang we welcome the highest representative of the great Chinese nation for which in Poland we always had and have feelings of cordial friendship and immense respect and with which we are linked by historical ties of both states, parties and nations," the daily wrote.

RZECZPOSPOLITA too commented on the Chinese premiers visit: "We greet him as a representative of a friendly socialist state and representative of the great Chinese nation to which Poles feel sympathy and deep respect," it said.

"Zhao Ziyang's visit to Poland and his talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner should be viewed not only in the context of bilateral relations but also as an element of tightening cooperation between European socialist states and the People's Republic of China," RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote.

While ZYCIE WARSZAWY said this: "As a result of resuming full relations between Poland and China a qualititave leap has been recently made. This return is expected and desired by both sides. It ensues from our assessment of the role and importance of the People's Republic of China on the international arena and from essential changes in the foreign policy of that country.

"China, in turn, as one should think, views Poland as its most important partner behind the Soviet Union among the socialist countries -- both in economic contacts and in the political dialogue.

"This is fully confirmed by the official visit to this country by Zhao Ziyang beginning today," ZYCIE WARSZAWY stated.

PRC 'Interesting Partner'

LD031634 Warsaw PAP in English 1138 GMT 3 Jun 87

["Poland-China: New Stage of Relations" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 3 -- Acting General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang arrives in Poland at a time of enlivened political dialogue between Warsaw and Beijing. In recent years both countries achieved a visible progress in political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural relations.

China is an interesting partner for Poland because the needs of that country provide broad possibilities of economic cooperation which in the opinion of both sides is developing successfully. The two countries are also linked by views on many international problems. Poland highly evaluates the decision of China's Government to sign a treaty on the formation of a nuclear-free zone in Southern Pacific. Poland is truly satisfied to see the process of improvement and development of China's relations with other socialist states.

Both Poland and China are convinced that the Polish visit by Zhao Ziyang is going to contribute to the strengthening and consolidation of cooperation between the two countries. It will be a good occasion to ponder how to develop mutual relations to the benefit of both sides and how to make into enduring contacts.

PRC SCIENTISTS VISIT POZNAN UNIVERSITY

LD032101 Warsaw PAP in English 1813 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 3 — A delegation of Chinese scientists, now on a visit to Poland, held talks today with the authorities of the Adam Mickiewicz University of Poznan, western Poland. The Chinese guests were particularly interested in the concept of "open university", operated by the staff of the Poznan University.

Head of the Chinese delegation Professor Wang Daheng delivered a lecture on the newest achievements in the field of optics.

ORZECHOWSKI ASSESSES ISSUES, SWEDISH VISIT

Discusses Pope's Visit

LD031402 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, who is visiting Stockholm, met with journalists today. The press representatives were most interested in Polish-Swedish relations and the coming visit by John Paul II. Marian Orzechowski expressed the hope that the pope's pilgrimage will contribute to the consolidation of Poland's economy. The minister also confirmed that Poland and the Vatican are working on establishing diplomatic relations. Marian Orzechowski took the opportunity to express indignation that some people at home and abroad are attempting to use the pope's visit to express views that are unfriendly to Poland.

Holds Talks With Premier

LD031727 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Swedish Premier Ingvar Carlsson received Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, who has been staying in Stockholm since yesterday. While discussing bilateral relations, it was stated that there are possibilities for expanding cooperation in every sphere. This would have a favorable impact on the development of contacts between states of different socioeconomic systems. Minister Orzechowski handed a message to Premier Carlsson from Premier Zbigniew Messner inviting him to Poland.

Comments on Carlsson Talks

LD031737 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] After today's conversation with Swedish Premier Ingvar Carlsson, Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski met with journalists. He stated that the visit met our expectations and that during the meetings with leading Swedish political personalities, there was a return to normal dialogue and possibilities for more intensive and constructive cooperation are opening up. Regardless of the differences in political and socioeconomic systems, Minister Orzechowski said, Poland and Sweden have been and are close to one another and need each other.

Trip Meets 'Expectations'

LD040330 Warsaw PAP in English 1805 GMT 3 Jun 87

[By PAP Correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, June 3 -- Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski was received here today by Sweden's Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. The two focused on the possibilities and prospects for the development of bilateral relations and on chosen international problems, giving special attention to cooperation among European states.

[Words indistinct] Minister Orzechowski gave a press conference at the press centre of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, attended by Swedish and foreign journalists. At the beginning of the conference, Orzechowski made a statement in which he said among other things:

The visit fulfilled our expectations. Meetings with top personalities of Sweden's political life indicate the return to regular dialogue, the opening of prospects and possibilities for more intensive and constructive cooperation. My talks held here concentrated on that which links us and is of interest to both sides.

Detente and disarmament had a special place among those subjects on which we found a common language. Poland and Sweden have reasons for special interests in the consolidation and development of the CSCE process, creation of conditions for regional solutions strengthening security and confidence among the superpowers and in the regional surrounding us. Swedish and Polish initiatives going in this direction may supplement and support each other. In this spirit, I have broadly presented to my interloctutors the message included in the Jaruzelski plan.

We attach big importance to the political dialogue with Sweden. We wish it to develop intensively and steadily and achieve ever higher level.

In the economic field we searched for solutions favouring the animation of trade and economic cooperation. I state with satisfaction that there are premises attesting to boldness of thinking and action on both sides.

Our talks were characterized by good will and mutual understanding. But this does not mean that there are no differences in the approach to specific problems. Our talks were dominated by positive elements and the will to constructively solve bilateral, regional and universal issues.

Minister Orzechowski then answered questions linked with the course of the visit, the situation in Poland and international problems.

PRZEMYSL FLOODS PROMPT 'STATE OF DISASTER'

LD031335 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] A state of disaster has been declared in 17 parishes of Przemysl Voivodship after recent flooding and a whirlwind. Water has completely destroyed 300 buildings, washed away 33 bridges, and flooded 17,00 hectares of arable land.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CARRIES 12 MAY URBAN CONFERENCE

AU270501 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 May 87 pp 5, 6

[Text] Another press conference was held in the Warsaw Interpress Center on 12 May, during which Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban answered questions from foreign and Polish journalists. We print the transcript of the conference.

[Conference chairman] I cordially welcome you to this center and the weekly press conference of Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban. I would like to inform you that Dr Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Hungarian Information Office, is attending this conference. I ask Minister Urban to speak.

Urban: Polish society and the Polish Government have received with earnest gratitude messages of sympathy in connection with the tragic crash of a LOT plane near Warsaw. These messages have been sent by heads of state and government of very many countries, by churches, organizations, institutions, and private individuals. The government commission under Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda will publish its findings on completing its inquires into the crash. What is now being published by the Polish press, especially by the foreign press, about the crash amounts to rumors and private hypotheses and speculations. The crash is too tragic to include the Polish Government and its bodies to rectify wrong assumptions and even imputations using the present partial knowledge. The commission knows the public is greatly interested in the causes of the crash and is impatiently waiting information on them. All the same, the commission intends to issue a report on its findings only after all the facts and causes have been established. This takes time, and this is why I ask you not to question me about the crash. I cannot answer you because this would be premature. The LOT Airline management continues to give information connected with the results of the crash and the tragic death of passengers. Still, the Civil Aviation General Board has authorized me to issue a few items of information.

First, the government commission will do its work in line with international rules contained in Annex 13 of the Chicago Convention. The commission's work is very complicated and takes time. The Civil Aviation General Board also states that fragmentary information about the facts already established may lead to false conclusions and assumptions. This is the case with the report that the experienced pilot did not want to land on airfields closer to him than Okecie Airport, although all such airfields were open to him. His reason for not landing at these airfields will become clear when we know the full story and realize that his decision to land on the airfield with the best rescue facilities was perhaps the most justified in his situation.

The general board also notes that Items 5 and 12 of Annex 13 of the Chicago Convention forbids the publication of depositions and tape recordings for purposes other than investigations, which is for the benefit of inquires. Annex 13 of the Chicago Convention provides for cooperation with the authorities of the country in which the plane was built. These authorities are already cooperating. The convention makes it possible to provide certain information to the authorities of the country whose citizens are victims of the crash and to enlist the cooperation of these authorities. The Polish authorities will see to this. The general board also explains why there was confusion with the names of planes. At first it was announced that it was "Sikorski" that had crashed. Some hours later PAP announced that it had been "Kosciuszko." The unfortunate mistake, made under the hectic initial pressure of events, was certainly caused by confusion of the similar registration letters of the two planes. [paragraph continues]

"Sikorski" was registered as SP-LBD and "Kosciuszko" as SP-LBG. The name "Kosciuszko" created a misunderstanding because it was carried by one of the first IL-62 planes bought by LOT at the beginning of the seventies. The general board explains that all the IL-62 planes owned by LOT were withdrawn from service in the first half of the eighties and were replaced by modernized IL-62M planes. The IL-62M plane that crashed inherited the name of "Kosciuszko" from its IL-62 predecessor taken out of service. This means the plane that crashed was a new plane. It was bought in 1984 and brought into service the same year. It has 7,000 hours flying time and was due to fly another 3,000 hours before qualifying for an overhaul. IL-62M planes are designed to fly 3,000 hours.

Today Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski is making a speech at the Vienna CSCE conference on the Jaruzelski plan, which proposes to reduce and increase confidence in central Europe. Minister Orzechowski will also hold a press conference in Vienna today. Since it would be improper for me to deputize for our foreign minister by answering questions here in Warsaw -- which would certainly be similar to the questions asked in Vienna, where journalists will be better served by a more competent representative of the Polish Government -- I ask you to understand my special position today. Today I will answer no questions on such an important issue as the Jaruzelski plan.

REUTER rang my office today asking why a Dutch traveller with a valid Polish visa had not been allowed into Poland. I wish to develop the reply given to REUTER by one of my assistants.

The Polish authorities refused to grant entry visas to foreigners who wanted to attend an illegal function organized by the illegal movement Freedom and Peace. Some such foreigners who were in possession of Polish entry visas that were granted because applicants stated wrong reasons such as tourist travel, for example, although they wanted to attend an illegal political function, were refused admission despite their visas. Every country has the right to refuse admission to a foreigner if it thinks that admitting a foreigner conflicts with its interests. Most West European countries refuse visas to a large percentage of Poles who apply for visas and give no specific reasons for refusal. Regulations in many Western countries state that a foreigner may be refused admission without necessarily explaining why despite possession of a valid visa. I will give a reason. Refusal of a visa and refusal to honor a visa at the border entry point is the Polish state's soveriegn right. In general, Poland's visa policy is much more open than is the case in Western countries. Poland does not indulge in tit for tat. Freedom and Peace is an illegal organization because its program and activities oppose Poland's defense, the strengthening of which is the legal, moral, patriotic duty of every Pole regardless of his views. The country's defense is an overriding national goal. Freedom and Peace encourages people to refuse military service -- to disobey an especially important law. It tries to oppose one of the overriding constitutional duties of the citizen. Striking against Poland's defense, Freedom and Peace also combats our country's constitutional system. Thus, this organization defines its alleged pacifism in its founding declaration: "There is no peace in the Poland governed by communists." In other words, the struggle for peace is perceived as a struggle against the system by reducing the strength of one's own fatherland.

In this divided world efforts to reduce the defense of one's own country amounts to efforts favoring true interests of the military grouping opposing the Warsaw Pact. About 1,500 nuclear missiles are targeted at Poland. If launched during a war they would kill all Poles regardless of their views and convictions. In this situation activities against Poland's defense are literally antinational activities. [paragraph continues].

In his speech at the PRON congress, W. Jaruzelski presented a new plan to thin military resources in broadly conceived central Europe. This is an important regional concept, one that jibes with the Soviet proposals on global reductions of nuclear armament, on decreasing military potentials. Freedom and Peace continues to propagate something else, however: unilateral disarmament to weaken socialist countries. This proves it is not a peace movement, but a movement that objectively operates in favor of those forces that boycott many peace initiatives proposed by socialist countries.

It is regrettable that the political rally, which was elegantly called a seminar, was organized by Freedom and Peace in a Warsaw church to defy the position of other parish administrators and the higher church hierarchy. Why was a church chosen as a site for gatherings of hatred? This was done because those concerned were right to expect the state authorities would ban an illegal function harming the Polish state and Polish national interests if it were held in any other place. The fact that the state authorities, out of respect for temples, do not wish to enter them to discharge legal duties was thus taken advantage of. The informal status of a sacred place was thus abused for nonreligious and obviously antistate activities.

The administrators of that church defied the Catholic Church's resolve and teachings, which we find in the Hungarian Episcopate's statement of 17 October 1986 on military service. This statement is based on documents of the Second Vatican Council. I quote: "In line with the Catholic Church's teachings the state has the right and duty to defend the fatherland, work for the good of citizens, and preserve public security as well as national and moral values. The state can demand that citizens do whatever helps it to ensure that its rights and duties are implemented. This also applies to military service." The Hungarian Episcopate states that its position is based on Item 79 of the Vatican Council document called "The Church in the Modern World." This document states that governments have the right to organize proper defense. The Hungarian Episcopate states: "Those who serve the fatherland as soldiers should regard themselves as protectors of nations' security and freedom." That a Warsaw church offered shelter to a function that strikes at our fatherland's defense amounts to an open denial of the church principles proclaimed by the Hungarian Episcopate to the Hungarians serving in the fraternal Hungarian Army, which is a member of the Warsaw Pact, as are our Armed Forces.

Two or three Western correspondents, including an ANSA correspondent, called my office to ask whether I had received letters from lawyers about my having mentioned the names of some Polish scientists who had meetings with U.S. spy Albert Mueller. The letters have arrived, and I will now answer relevant queries.

I did not accuse Lecturer Geremek, Dr Onyszkiewicz, and Professors Sokolowska and Szaniawski of spying for America. If they had been suspected of such a serious crime, they would have been interrogated as suspects and not as witnesses. However, Albert Mueller, who was caught redhanded as a spy, did meet with these scientists in such places and under such circumstances that show attempts were made to regard this meeting as discretional. Since counterintelligence knew that U.S. Embassy Secretary Mueller engaged in intelligence activities, he had been under surveillance for some time. Because his contacts were studied his meetings with some Polish citizens were observed and registered. When a foreign diplomat engages in espionage, all his activities and meetings become equivocal. [paragraph continues]

Polish citizens may believe they are talking with a diplomat when they are really meeting with an organizer of espionage. For example, they may think they are discussing Poland's political situation with him and are merely expressing their own views. However, the exploitation of the information and evaluation by the partner of the Polish hosts may be connected with foreign intelligence. It is certainly impossible to dissociate Mueller's interests as a diplomat in the political section of the U.S. Embassy from his interets as a U.S. intelligence service representative. It was not I, but Albert Mueller who placed his Polish partners in that equivocal situation because he played the double role of diplomat and spy.

The Western press reports on this subject and the lawyers' letters sent to me allege that the persons I mentioned deny they know Mueller and that they have ever met him. My view of this denial differs from the investigating authorities' views. In line with relevant legal regulations these authorities take the view that witnesses who fail to state the truth incur censure. If you look at this politically and morally and not legally, your evaluation is different. I regard denials of contacts with a U.S. diplomat after his equivocal activities have been disclosed as a feature of profound shame at the situation into which U.S. intelligence or diplomacy have implicated a group of Polish citizens. That is why these denials have a civic and morally positive character.

The whole issue shows the great harm that the missions of foreign countries inflict on themselves when diplomatic activities mesh with spying activities. Every Polish citizen who makes contact with diplomats from such missions must ask himself whether by talking with them he helps to expand the knowledge of foreign representatives about Polish affairs and whether he supplies information for intelligence reports. This is why honest people do not like to associate with diplomats of some countries and that is why meetings with them become equivocal or even dangerous to the country's interests. That is why, through no fault of Polish authorities, there is a worsening of the working conditions of some diplomatic missions that want to maintain broad contacts with Polish society.

Now for details. Can we regard as credible the denial made by Geremek, Sokolowska, Szaniawski, and Onyszkiewicz that they ever met with the spy Mueller? The facts: Present investigations have indisputably established that Mueller was a regular employee of U.S. intelligence and as an official second secretary of the political section of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw engaged in spying activities against our country, obtaining interesting information from agents in Poland. Because Mueller was detained on 18 April while engaging in spy activities, action was taken to have him recalled immediately. The U.S. Embassy informed our Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Mueller had ended his official mission to Poland due to poor health.

Present investigations have established that Mueller had contacts with some representatives of the circles that the West describes as opposition, including Geremek, Onyszkiewicz, Sokolowska, and Szaniawski. The documents and articles in Mueller's possession when he performed his spy task on 18 April -- these documents and articles were intercepted by our counterintelligence -- included his notebook and maps of Warsaw with private telephone numbers of Prof Sokolowska and some other people, the registration number of one of Prof Szaniawski's cars, and private addresses of some of the scientists I have mentioned. It is significant that Mueller, who was caught redhanded, tried to destroy his notebook and the maps of Warsaw first and not the spying accessories prepared for an agent. [paragraph continues]

Expert handwriting tests of the notebook proved indisputably that the entries concerning the scientists in question and so on had been made by Mueller. Experts also aassumed that other entries had been made by Mueller, but the smallness of the text makes it difficult to issue an unequivocal judgment. People, including Onyszkiewicz, Geremek, and Szaniawski, who were interrogated as witnesses by the military prosecutor, confirmed they had maintained numerous contacts with representatives of Western diplomatic missions but denied they had contacts with Mueller. This conflicts with evidence gathered so far, including Mueller's personal entries with the very specific depositions made by officers of the surveillance and intelligence services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and with computer data containing a list of contacts between U.S. Embassy employees and some of our citizens. This list is in the possession of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

It is also significant that, for example, in his contacts with Prof Marianna Sokolowska, Mueller used a different name, as the lady declared during investigations. She recognized Mueller from the photographs shown to her and said she met him in Krakowskie Przedmiescie on his initiative. However, she asserted that she knew him as an American diplomat but under a name other than Mueller. Sokolowska signed a deposition to this effect. In his letter to me her lawyer announced that Sokolowska would retract her depositions and indicated another U.S. diplomat with whom Sokolowska used to meet and whom she supposedly mistakenly took for Mueller. Her depositions have not been retracted, but if they are the case will no doubt be subjected to further investigations. Investigations into the Mueller case continue intensively because they concern matters important for state security.

To end my preliminary statement I would like to make it clear that some Western newspapers continue to publish extreme and absurd evaluations of the Polish situation, evaluations that one thought would have been stopped by now. For example, the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH on 19 April published Mr Worsthorn's [name as published] article that describes Poland's disintegration and the terrible Polish living conditions. For example, even the main tourist hotels are without plugs for the sinks and if they have them then they hang from wet strings. Moreover, one is very lucky if one can get a bit of jam for breakfast. I do not refute these observations, but the conclusion stemming from these washbasin experience is: "This devastation carried out by Russia's agency is a crime against humanity. Slowly but effectively the Poles continue to be physically enfeebled because of poor nourishment and inadequate health care." In a word, those shortcomings are publicized and can be easily observed in Poland. They are seen as created by Russia, which apparently eats up our jam, steals sink plugs from hotels, and intentionally causes Poles to loose strength because of hunger. I do not wish to prolong this already long statement by quoting from this unprecedented article. It ends with this view: "Poland is dying while choking itself economically. Its agony, in the shape of Solidarity, is noble and moving."

Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: Minister, could you give us details of the detention of two RZECZPOSPOLITA journalists?

Urban: I have nothing to say about this at the moment.

Charles Gans, ASSOCIATED PRESS: Minister, could you tell us when experts arrived in Poland to assist in investigations into the Warsaw plane crash? Who came from the USSR?

Urban: I have no information on this, but please ask LOT Airlines. I assume that if experts have already arrived, LOT people will be able to help you.

Michael Broniatowski, REUTER: Minister, ILO Chairman Mr Francis Blanchard is visiting Poland. Could you tell us why?

Urban: He is having talks on Poland's relations with ILO. As you know, Poland has suspended its membership of ILO, but is ready to return to it and normalize its relations with it as soon as the reasons for which Poland left ILO no longer pertain. These issues are the subject of those talks.

Mah'd Yousef, WAFA: Minister, how do you evaluate the visit by the general secretary of the Arab League? This is his first visit to this country. Will his meeting with the minister of foreign trade initiate some major development in Polish-Arab economic cooperation?

Urban: The purpose of the visit was to exchange information on matters connected with the international conference on the Middle East and on the problem of the Iraq-Iran war. All Arab countries support this conference. Poland fully shares the position represented by Mr Klibi, namely, that a future conference should produce a lasting solution to the conflict.

Exchanges of views also indicated that our positions on peacefully solving the Iran-Iraq conflict on the basis of the Security Council decisions are very similar.

The sides also discussed problems of the further development of Poland's relations with Arab countries and the Arab League.

Giulio Gelipter, ANSA: Minister, from what we were told at Rakowiecka street prison, we gather that one of the journalists Mr Kaufman asked about was detained on 23 April. This was confirmed by his friend, who asserts that the militia arrived at that journalist's apartment at 0600 on 22 April and continued to search it for 48 hours. Any information on this?

Urban: I see you are conducting your own investigations. At the moment I have nothing to say on this subject. Nor do I confirm or deny anthing.

James Yuenger, CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Minister, high-level, intensive, U.S.-Polish talks have been held in the past few months. Could you tell us when an exchange of ambassadors will take place?

Urban: Both sides have declared their desire to post ambassadors to their respective embassies and have agreed upon principles on which ambassadors will assume their posts in the near future.

Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: Minister, I would like to make sure that I have correctly understood your statement about Freedom and Peace. Some seminar participants in question continue to be accused in their own countries of defending unilateral disarmament on the part of the West. Many of them are also very militant defenders of Gorbachev's peace initiatives. Two questions: Does your statement imply condemnation of these participants and their views? The second question concerns the position of the Polish Episcopate. Is it to be understood that in your view the Polish Episcopate in a way toes the line adopted by the Hungarian Episcopate?

Urban: My statement concerned Freedom and Peace, its programmatic documents, activities, and resolutions adopted during that meeting in a church. I did not evaluate the activities and views of the foreign participants who were present. Please ask the spokesman for the Polish Episcopate whether it follows in the footsteps or, as I understand your question, agrees with the Hungarian Episcopate's position. However, I assume that there are no basic differences between the two episcopates.

Matti Kari Hoviseppa, KANSAN UUTISET, Finland: Minister, will meat, gasoline, and chocolate rationing end?

Urban: Chocolate rationing is being reviewed with a view to ending it as soon as resources allow. The abolition of meat rationing will be publicly discussed because over 60 percent of our adults are against this abolition. The issue will be discussed this year. Work is also continuing on devising various ways to abolish meat rationing — gradually or at once parallel with the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform, that is after 1 January 1988, which does not mean that abolition will follow immediately after 1 January. This date marks the day when the concept of the second stage of the reform will be implemented. As for gasoline, I am unable to say anything.

Janusz Grochowski, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI: Minister, the appointment of the new head of the Religious Affairs Office has provoked much speculation. Minister Lopatka has departed and Minister Loranc, whom the Western press regards as a Marxist ideologue, has been appointed. Could you explain the background of this change?

Urban: The reasons for Professor Adam Lopatka's departure will be quickly revealed to the public when, in line with Premier Messner's announcement, Lopatka assumes an important state post. At that moment all speculations will cease. I cannot anticipate here the nature of coming events. Minister Wladyslaw Loranc has good qualifications and proper talents for implementing the state's policy toward the Catholic Church. This policy seeks to expand and strengthen state-church cooperation and to eliminate whatever disturbs coexistence. He is a man of great personal and intellectual culture, and his theoretical journalistic achievements are considerable. It is no doubt a good thing that he represents a clear ideological identity because this makes him a partner for bishops who is credible in his authenticity. To make it clear how unjustified the commentaries are that doubt whether a committed Marxist can be a proper partner for bishops, let me mention that when Central Committee Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek, who is a good friend of mine, became a member of the state-episcopate joint commission he never complained that cooperation with any of the bishops was difficult just because bishops are profoundly faithful people.

Peter Johnsson, GOETEBORGS POSTEN, Sweden: Minister, I would like an explanation of certain matters in connection with your reply to Mr Kaufman's question on the peace conference in the church on Zytna Street. Is it possible to assume from what you said that the document issued at that conference expresses the desire of the Polish side or of the socialist countries for unilateral disarmament? Do you think that, on the contrary, this document rather follows the lines of Jaruzelski's most recent proposals?

Urban: I have described all aspects of the activities of Freedom and Peace. I do not know what document you have in mind. I have not analyzed a specific document. However, the function in question was dominated by the contents and ideas I have described as opposed to Poland's interests.

Krzysztof Lewandowski, KURIER POLSKI: Minister, in your statements for the press about your official activities you often refer to public opinion research centers. What are these centers? What about their research?

Urban: I have been citing research conducted by the Center for Public Opinion Research last year. The center is headed by Stanislaw Kwiatkowski. I recently received part of some research that is more up-to-date than that which I have been citing. I think that I am the only person familiar with it at the present time. The research was produced by the RSW [Worker's Cooperative Publishing House] Center for Press Research in Krakow. The work is entitled "Polish Press Readership in 1986" and was written by Zbigniew Bajka. The work is extensive and the author describes questions asked about the government spokesman's work and the replies these questions elicited. Respondents were asked if they watched television reports or read press accounts of Urban's press conferences. The replies were as follows: yes, always 23 percent; sometimes 57 percent. Thus, 80 percent of adult Poles over the age of 14 (if they can be described as adults, but that was how the research was conducted) follow the conferences always or occasionally. Next, the researchers report that men do so more often than women, inhabitants of towns more so than rural inhabitants, and that interest increases with age. The highest numbers of persons following the conferences were found among people who had competed or received some form of higher education. In this population group 30 percent of those questioned said that they always watched or read reports on the conferences. I forgot to mention that this research was based on a sample of 4,500 people, that is, a sample of the Polish population over the age of 14.

Next, the research indicates that compared with other population groups, PZPR members are more inclined to follow these conferences. Whereas 23 percent of the population as a whole do so, 51 percent of PZPR members follow these conferences or say they do so. As for those who describe themselves as approving of the authorities' policies, 72 percent say they always follow the conferences. The second question concerning the conferences was as follows: Do you have confidence in the information communicated by the government spokesman? In this case the figures obtained were less satisfactory. That is to say, significantly fewer people accept the information and opinions I provide than follow the press conferences. About 10 percent said they always believed Urban. More than 32 percent said that at times they believed him and at other times they did not. Those who had no confidence at all in what was said amounted to 18 percent: 18 percent said they did not trust what I said at all. No opinion was expressed by 20 percent of those questioned. A number of correlations were established: Urban is less liked and trusted by women, single, and younger people. On the other hand, those who have confidence in the views expressed on behalf of the government are party members. I would say that this is news to me as I have already seen the results of other studies that I find less satisfactory as far as party members are concerned.

Rebecca Kaufman, National Public Radio, the United States: Minister, could you comment on the confusion in establishing the nationalities of the victims of the plane crash? Why were some Polish passport holders deemed U.S. citizens?

Urban: I do not know. All I know is that a U.S. team, which has particularly good means of establishing identities, is coming to Poland on the basis of certain agreements.

James Yuenger, CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Minister, could you comment on widely circulating rumors in Warsaw that Mr Lopatka will become Poland's special envoy to the Vatican?

Urban: It can always be assumed that whenever a rumor widely circulates Warsaw it is false. That is the case on this occasion.

Giulio Gelipter, ANSA: Minister, I would like you to comment on two matters. Do you not think that the decision to replace Mr Lopatka with Mr Loranc to the post of minister of religious affairs, coming as it does a few weeks before the planned papal visit, will give rise to a certain amount of speculation, especially in view of the fact that compared with Mr Loptaka, Mr Loranc has very little experience of matters connected with the church? Mr Lopatka was generally considered an authority on these matters. My second question; At the last press conference you stated that militia units did not employ force during independent demonstrations on 1 and 3 May. However, at a press conference given yesterday by the Confederation for an Independent Poland, photographs and other documents were presented that clearly show force was employed, particularly in Krakow, and that this resulted in assaults on several people, some of whom had to be hospitalized. Could you comment on this?

Urban: As far as the first matter is concerned, I note with a certain amount of satisfaction that a front for the defense of Prof Lopatka has been created by some Western correspondents. I would really like to assure you that this reaction, which the Polish Government finds pleasing, is quite unnecessary. This applies to the regret that has been expressed at Prof Lopatka's departure from the post of minister of religious affairs. It is a pity that such recognition was not so forthcoming and was not expressed in the Western press when Prof Lopatka held that office.

The second point I would like to make is that the Polish Government is unable to do anything to prevent speculation. It is particularly difficult for the government to stop personnel changes of whatever kind from generating speculation. I have already commented on the essence of the matter. Quite simply, it is envisaged that Prof Lopatka will hold an office of such importance that it will become self-evident why the Sejm has released him from his duties as minister on the recommendation of the premier.

Second, concerning the assaults mentioned by the Confederation for an Independent Poland, and the persons who are said to be in the hospital, I know nothing about such cases and consequences of the kind described. Thus, I have grounds for saying with certainty that these reports are untrue. The authority that you have cited -- that is, some persons belonging to an organization like the Confederation for an Independent Poland -- is a source that does not even have a semblance of authority.

Peter Johnsson, GOETEBORGS POSTEN: Minister, would it be possible to ask you to make some personal observations about the results of the opinion poll you described, and could you tell us if you have drawn any concrete conclusions from these results?

Urban: I would say that compared with previous studies, which indicated that 64 percent of the adult population watch or read reports on the press conferences, this one indicates that further progress is being made and that interest in the conferences is significant and growing. The figures concerning credibility have also improved, but in the eyes of the government spokesman they are still inadequate and unsatisfactory. On the basis of these two brief questions, brief in terms of the answers that were required, it is difficult to produce any conclusions about how my work should be altered. There have been more fundamental studies that have produced certain indications about the form the government spokesman's duties should take and the way these duties should be discharged. [paragraph continues]

This research work was conducted by the Center for Public Opinion Research headed by Mr Kwiatkowski. The research gave some important indications but this does not mean I will change my ways to order because a significant number of the respondents criticized me for being aggressive or arrogant. That is a rather more complicated matter. Some of the critical remarks stem from the fact that people are accustomed to government representatives expressing themselves in the same way as other government representatives, in a way that makes them indistinguishable from one another. I am making this point in a rather concise way. In a word, it is a question of being accustomed to political conventions that should belong to Poland's past by now.

Charles Gans, ASSOCIATED PRESS: Minister, Polish television showed film of demonstrations held in Great Britain and the FRG by members of movements advocating unilateral disarmament on the part of their states. Polish television also broadcast interviews with politicians from these countries, Great Britain and the FRG, representatives of left-wing parties who advocate unilateral disarmament. I would like to know how it is possible for people who express such views to be members of the parliaments of these countries, whereas in Poland a group that expresses similar views is not only considered illegal but also said to be acting against the national interest.

Urban: I wish to express my respect for West European peace movements but I think that your description of these movements is not a full one; at any rate, it is not one that is universally applicable because it is more accurate to say these movements are trying to bring about multilateral disarmament. Freedom and Peace, which I described quite extensively at the beginning of the conference, has a different character that justifies an entirely different approach to it. I think you will find a fuller answer to your question in what I have already said.

Renata Marsch, DPA: Minister, if Freedom and Peace is so dangerous are there plans to take some kind of administrative action against it? Does the government intend to protest about the use of a church for the seminar that was held? Second, you said Freedom and Peace activities are so dangerous because there are 1,500 nuclear warheads aimed at Poland. Could you tell us how many warheads are aimed at the West, whose pacifists come in for so much praise?

Urban: I did not say that Freedom and Peace is dangerous. It is not dangerous because it is very small and does not enjoy wide support. However, it is an organization that deserves to be condemned from the viewpoint of Poland's interests. In response to the second question, I would like to say that I have already conveyed the opinion of the government with regard to the use of churches for political events directed against the fundamental interests of the Polish state. Thus, the question about the government protesting about the use of a church is late in coming.

Finally, I do not provide information about the number of warheads pointed the other way, just as the West does not inform Polish society about the number of nuclear weapons directed at Poland. However, we do know that these weapons exist on both sides and that is why the Soviet Union has launched numerous initiatives, why Poland recently launched an initiative aimed at diminishing this capacity, and why there is a desire and a will to completely eliminate this capacity that both sides possess. Because only moves of this kind are realistic, they serve to promote peace. There is probably no need for further justification.

Rebecca Kaufman, National Public Radio: Minister, I would like to return to the subject of a team of U.S. experts coming to Poland. Will this group be coming to Poland in response to an invitation or will it also be doing so in response to an initiative from President Reagan, the Polish Government, the Institute for Forensic Medicine, or some other body?

Urban: I simply know the American side expressed a desire to send over a team because it is said to have technical equipment that makes it possible to establish the precise identity of bodies and the Polish Government agreed to this. I am unable to provide detailed information about who spoke with whom on this subject.

Dominique Garraud, AFP: Minister, at today's press conference and at previous conferences you have provided a lot of information on the subject of the people who are being questioned as witnesses in connection with the Mueller affair and you have also named them. However, you did not provide any information on the subject of the person who was arrested along with Mr Mueller, his Polish contact. Could you tell us why so much importance is attached to witnesses, while the accused are treated entirely differently? Could you finally provide us with some information on the subject of the Pole who was arrested?

Urban: No, I cannot. With regard to these matters, every now and again we find ourselves coming up against the confidentiality of an investigation that is still in progress.

Marek Kassa, Polskie Radio: Minister, I would like to ask if you have anything to say on the subject of the congress that was recently held by the World Federation of Polish Jews.

Urban: The congress was held in Israel from 5 to 9 May. It was held by the Federation of Polish Jews, or Jews from Poland. The congress was attended by representatives of Polish Jewish organizations, like Sejm Deputy Szymon Szurmiej, chairman of the Jewish Sociocultural Association and director of the Jewish State Theater in Warsaw. The congress was also attended by Jagiellonian University Rector Jozef Gierowski since the university is researching the history of Polish-Jewish relations. As far as I know, the congress devoted much attention to the Jewish community on Polish soil and the discussion groups, which were attended by Professor Gierowski, dealt with questions connected with coexistence, the Polish tradition of tolerance, as well as the Jewish struggle and Jewish martyrdom during World War II. Polish Jews would like mutual historical ties, especially facts pertaining to the joint struggle waged by Poles and Jews and their joint martyrdom, not to be forgotten. The congress decisively stated that there is a need to express the objective truth about the crimes committed by German fascism, to draw attention to others, and to prevent history from being falsified. I am sorry, I meant to say expose those who are guilty. The congress recalled those Poles who risked their own lives to rescue Jews. Today, they account for one third of the total number of people who have received the distinction of being awarded the "Righteous Among Peoples" Medal by the Yad Vashem Memorial Institute. Finally, the congress stressed that the older generation had a moral duty to communicate facts concerning what was experienced during World War II. During the deliberations it was noted that young people are very interested in the past. The congress stressed the need to develop mutual contacts between people and expand tourism so that places of remembrance in Poland could be visited. The congress stated that it hoped this would be possible. The congress, which was held in Israel, shows there are still strong ties linking Jews from Poland with their country of origin.

James Yuenger, CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Minister, I would like to return to General Jaruzelski's disarmament proposals concerning nine European countries, including Poland. We know that the countries concerned, particularly their representatives, were informed about these proposals on the day they were made. I have two questions connected with this. Before the plan or the proposals were submitted, were any consultations held with the countries concerned? Second, when can we expect to be given some detailed information about the proposals? So far it has taken the form of a list of principles that were described in a concise way and are to be elaborated.

Urban: The ambassadors were informed a day before the proposal was submitted and it did not come as a surprise to allied countries. The rest comes from the text of the speech that Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered at the PRON congress. Today, Minister Orzechowski will submit a more detailed account of Wojciech Jaruzelski's proposal in Vienna. The proposals will assume more detailed form during the course of bilateral and multilateral talks on the subject.

Charles Gans, ASSOCIATED PRESS: If you cannot provide names, could you tell us how many Polish citizens have been arrested in connection with the Mueller affair?

Urban: I cannot.

VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE UNCOVERS FRAUD IN ZAWIERCIE

LD031050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Following information from Zawiercie inhabitants, the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee Secretariat has examined the misappropriation of funds during the preparation and start-up of the city heat-generating plant and heat distribution network in Zawiercie. Deficiences and irregularities occurred at the works set up at the Zawiercie Construction Engerprise, which was to carry comprehensive start-up of the heat-generating plant and heat distribution network. Numerous irregularities were stated, including incomplete documentation, lack of accountability, inaccuracies in payments contrary to regulations on remuneration for members of the unity, and the combining of functions by one person. The people who decided on giving bonuses were also receiving them. As a result, the Zawiercie deputy mayor and directors of the Voivodship Head and Power Engineering Enterprise in Katowice and of the district investment administration at Zawiercie took payments and bonuses ranging from Z125,000 to Z400,000 while manual workers received form Z1,000 to Z5,000.

The Katowice voivoda has suspended Stefan Urban, director of the Voivodship Heat and Power Engineering Enterprise, and has asked the mayor of Zawiercie to recall Krzysztof Swiderski from the post of deputy mayor. He also requested other people responsible for the embezzlement to be recalled from their posts.

The voivodship party committee secretariat has decided to approach the Voivodship PZPR Control and Auditing Commission to institute party disciplinary procedures against those guilty. The case has been also submitted to the Voivodship Prosecutor's Office for an inquiry.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS POLISH YOUTH MINISTER

AU031824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 3 June 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, June 3, 1987 -- Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], minister for youth affairs, received on June 3 a delegation headed by Alexander Kwasniewski, minister for youth affairs of the Polish People's Republic, who pay a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the UCY.

They highlighted the relations of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between the Romanian and Polish young people, that develop continuously, in the spirit of the summit understandings reached between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

The talks occasioned an extensive exchange of information and experiences regarding the participation of the youth in Romania and Poland in their countries' socio-economic development. They also covered current aspects of the international youth movement.

ENACHE RECEIVES GDR PARTY SCHOOL RECTOR

AU031823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 03 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES Jun 3, 1987 -- Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on June 3 the delegation of the "Karl Marx" Higher Party School under the CC of the SUPG, headed by Professor Kurt Tiedke, D. [as received], member of the CC of the SUPG, rector of the school, who swap experiences in Romania.

During the talks on the occasion, emphasis was placed on the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between the RCP and SUPG, in the spirit of the summit understandings, and the wish was expressed to continuously deepen and expand them, to the benefit and in the interests of the two countries' peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

OPREA PRESENTS CONDOLENCES AT LEBANESE EMBASSY

AU031828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1657 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] - Bucharest AGERPRES 3/6/1987 -- Related to the death of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, condolences were presented at that country's embassy in Bucharest on 3 June.

The condolences were presented by a delegation headed by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania.

The delegation observed a minute's silence and signed the remembrance book.

BORBA COMMENTS ON RUST'S FLIGHT TO MOSCOW

AU022017 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 1 June on pages 1 and 4 comments on Matthias Rust's landing in Moscow's Red Square.

On page 1, Slobodan Pavlovic in a 400-word commentary entitled "Matthias' Message," says that Matthias Rust has gained "above all his place in history: as a representative and personification of a new, Boris Becker generation, whose messages must be considered more seriously and accepted more frequently than has been the case so far.

"Matthias' message is precisely one of these. It is much more far-reaching, profound, and clear than the one written on the leaflets with a peace program which, it is said, he distributed to curious bystanders for almost 2 hours on Thursday, before the militia took him away from the Kremlin walls."

"Matthias Rust flew and landed where he did with another message: a call to reason and to sense, a message not to this or that border guard holiday, but to all those "perfect antinuclear programs and systems" that an amateur pilot with a gnat of an aircraft, simply playing, are capable of subjecting to ridicule and of breaking into a thousand pieces.

"The normal world needs a future in which excursions like Matthias' will be a normal occurrence. It does not need further delusions that with billions of dollars and roubles one will arrive at a system which will offer protection from this and all other overflights. This is the message of the Cessna from Red Square."

On page 4, Dimitrioje Seserinac in his 1,200-word "Military-Political Commentary: Has a Miracle Happended?" reports the technical details of Rust's flight to Moscow, mentions the changes in the Soviet Defense Ministry, and says:

"Many things in connection with this scandalous and shocking affair are not clear yet, because those who took part in it have not disclosed any facts by which one could make objective assessments."

"In connection with the Cessna case, it is significant whether it is a matter of a planned test of the vigilance and ability of the Soviet air defense or a matter of a harmless attempt by a 19-year-old youth who tried his luck in his desire for glory. Probably the former. The possibiity of his passing through a dense net of observing and reporting stations of the USSR system of air defenses over such a distance (about 1,000 km) is like an attempt to make a camel pass through the eye of a needle. What was needed was not only a good knowledge of flying and navigation, but also a detailed and precise knowledge of the actual situation, which is only possible by having at one's disposal electronic surveillance data of all kinds, including satellite surveillance. What is more, it is necessary for the pilot to be constantly guided by all these systems during the flight itself."

Seserinac wonders whether the Cessna was actually intercepted by Soviet planes. "It appears, more likely, however, that the plane passed without being noticed. This leads one to the assumption that it could have been helped through the blinding of the radar stations and other elements in the system of the Soviet air defense or even that it possessed equipment for electronic jamming. This second assumption again means the involvement of large global reconnaissance, control, and communications systems including satellite systems which only the second superpower has at its disposal," Seserinac says.

MIKULIC, U.S. BUSINESSMAN DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD292250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic received in Belgrade today Ebersole Gaines, executive vice president of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation of the United States, who is leading a delegation of U.S. businessmen at meetings with Yugoslav buinessmen. Ebersole Gaines handed Branko Mikulic a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan for Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Mikulic and Gaines exchanged views on promoting Yugoslav-U.S. economic cooperation. In particular they examined possibilities for the greater involvement of U.S. private capital in joint ventures with Yugoslav partners. It was stated that the interest in cooperation expressed by both sides should be made concrete by concluding the appropriate business arrangements.

YUGOSLAV CULTURAL AND INFORMATION CENTERS DEFENDED

LD031850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Committee for Foreign Policy of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber noted at today's session -- presided over by Anti Budimir -- that the existence of Yugoslav cultural and information centers abroad should not be called into question, and that it is of vital importance to promote their work.

In his introductory speech, Milan Milutinovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, came out with a series of critical objections directed at these centers' work, stating that they are not the only ones to blame for this. It was stressed that the centers were left to their own resources without an adequate support from the country, that they have grown weaker from the cadre point of view, and that their funds are minimal. It was noted that Yugoslavia spends $1 million annually, for the information and propaganda activity carried out by these institutions, which is considerably less than the countries of similar size and economic power. Developed countries spend more than $1 billion annually for these purposes. Altogether 17 people are working in the four Yugoslav cultural and information centers -- in New York, Vienna, Paris, and Stuttgart -- which is not adequate.

Delegates noted that the promotional work of Yugoslav cultural and information centers was all the more important because some West European information media were conducting a real witchhunt against Yugoslavia, portraying it as a "country that no one wants" and a "country facing decay." It was also said that some information media in neighboring Austria, for instance, write about Yugoslavia as being a country that represented a "factor of instability in both world wars, and it does so today," as well as about "Austrian victims in Yugoslavia in WW II." There have been requests for the rehabilitation and posthumous decorations of Austrian members of the Wehrmacht, who died after 9 May 1945. The delegates noted that such phenomena could not be ignored and that such writing in this and other countries represents a premeditated anti-Yugoslav political provocation.

The issue of work of Yugoslav cultural and information centers is also a cause for a discussion on Yugoslav propaganda abroad. The delegates supported a uniform Yugoslav program in this sphere and much better organization than so far. The committee set up a working group whose conclusions will be submitted to the authorized Assembly Chamber.

SECURITY ORGANS' ACTIONS IN KOSOVO POLJE SUPPORTED

LD032049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Internal Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber today supported the decision of the security organs to investigate all the circumstances which led to the use of coercion against citizens at the meeting held 24 April in Kosovo Polje.

Considering information from the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on the measures taken in connection with this incident, the members of the committee stated that it is clear the responsibility for the use of force against the citizens does not lie only with the organs of the militia, but also with the sociopolitical organizations, which did not take the necessary measures to prevent the incident from happening even though it was known several days before that the meeting was to be held.

Slobodan Tadin, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, informed the delegates that certain concrete measures were taken against those responsible for the incident, about which the public was already informed. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against seven workers of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP), while two SUP officers in Pristina and the deputy police commander in Kosovo Polje have been relieved of their duties. In reply to a question from Redzep Hamiti as to whether it is the practice of a federal organ to intervene in the affairs of republican and provincial organs, so that in this case, as he said, a provincial organ was practically suspended, Tadin replied that the law permits such an operation by the federal organs and that it is not outside the system or practice.

In Branko Kostic's view, there is no question of the suspension of a provincial organ, because to establish responsibility for the incident in Kosovo Polje, a joint commission of the Federal, Republican, and Provincial Secretariats for Internal Affairs was formed, so that in no way was action taken behind the back of the Provincial SUP. The commission was entrusted with establishing the facts, but it was within the competence of the provincial secretary to take concrete measures.

Stressing that the communists and working people of Kosov Polje invited their party president to acquaint him with their crucial problems, Aleksandar Jovanovic raised the question as to whether it was necessary for the militia to be present at such a meeting at all. In his view, there had been no danger of any provocation taking place.

Although they did not go into all the details of the information from the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs that was sent to them the previous day marked as "strictly confidential," the committee members expressed surprise that during the meeting in Kosovo Polje there was no united command over the security organs in the province and that there was a breakdown in radio communications. In the view of Marija Rodic, some of the omissions were perhaps intentional, and in any case, indicate the inadequate preparation of the provincial security organs.

The committee also examined the report on the work of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs over the past year, assessing that the successful work of the secretariat contributed to the country's favorable security situation. The committee members particularly noted the great dedication of all the employees in this institution where the considerable lagging behind in technical equipment was not felt in its work. They noted however, the possible negative consequences of this backwardness and the need to modernize the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The committee also noted that the security situation in the country depends on the entire system of social self-protection, which -- as it was noted -- does not alwasy function as it should; the cause of this is -- as it was said -- the weakening of the material basis of self-management. This does not, it was stressed, lessen the responsibility of all social subjects for strengthening the system of social self-protection.

WORK STOPPAGE IN BOSNAPREVOZ TRANSPORT ORGANIZATION

LD031925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Doboj, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- As reported by the municipal council of the Trade Union Federation here, a work stoppage was started in the Bosnaprevoz work organization. This was quite sufficient to create real chaos at the bus station, because buses did not run on 47 local lines between 0700 and 1300 today. Many workers and students were late for work, illustrated by hundreds of notes of explanation issued by traffic police at the bus station.

There have been disagreements for some time now between some employees and the managerial structures in the Bosnaprevoz of Doboj. Dissatisfaction was particularly strong following the failure of the Bosnaprevoz work organization's workers' council to accept resignations by Zulfa Ciric, chairman of the managerial board, and Besim Hadzimujagic, member of the managerial board. The division in the collective was also reflected in today's work stoppage. It is very difficult to say how long the partial work stoppage will last. A denoucement may be expected after tomorrow's session of the action conference of this collective's LC.

POLEMICS ON STRIKES 'ARTIFICIAL', 'UNNECESSARY'

LD032032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Rijeka, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- The burden of stabilization and inflation must be borne equally by everyone, which means that we can no longer tolerate a section of privileged people making use of the present economic situation and living well and increasingly better. This is how social differences are becoming deeper, and the workers' dissatisfaction manifested in work stoppages. The trade unions must see as a major reminder and warning that last year 86,000 workers took part in 851 strikes, and that in the first 2 months of this year alone in Yugoslavia 225 stoppages were registered, with 30,000 people taking part. This is why the polemics surrounding the legalization of strikes are artificial and unnecessary. This was stated by Zvonimir Hrabar, president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, in talks today with Rijeka trade union activists.

In discussions about work stoppages, Hrabar feels, what is far more important is the question of how to prevent them and what to do following a work stoppage. On the actual course of a stoppage, everything has already been said in the proposal for changes in the Law on Associated Labor, which envisages a more active role for trade unions in resolving disputes that cannot be resolved in any other way. After every stoppage, the culprits should be identified -- those who brought about such dissatisfaction but not those who first said strike. There are numerous tasks facing the trade unions in the present situation, which has all the characteristics of a state of emergency, Zvonimir Hrabar feels, and this calls for constant reexamination of the realization of the role of the trade unions. We must examine this role from the viewpoint of the effectiveness of the organization, the selection of methods and forms of work, success in the realization of togetherness, openness of activity, and respect for the views of the membership on vital issues. Perhaps the most important task is the synchronization of activity with other sociopolitical organizations and the division of labor so that there is no longer any "duplication of capacity" in political work, so that at all meetings of sociopolitical organizations the same topics will be debated in the same way. This does not mean that we are advocating separation. On the contrary, trade union representatives, for example, must be involved in the adoption of decisions which concern workers' vital interests. The trade unions must be represented and must actively participate in the work and decisionmaking of all assembly bodies, from the municipality to the federation. The stand of the trade unions on an issue must be known and exposed to public criticism. [passage omitted]

LABOR MANAGER, DIRECTOR EXPELLED FROM PARTY

LD032337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Summary] Banjaluka, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 9-month activity of the Banjaluka LC Municipal Committee with the aim to regulate the situation in the Kontinental catering work organization ended last night with a session at which Mesud Kulenovic, chairman of the board of managers of Kontinental, and Dobrila Stojkovic, director of Mjesovito Ugostiteljstvo basic organization of associated labor, were expelled from the LC.

Final warnings were pronounced on the director of the Bosna Hotel and on a business administrator, while warnings were pronounced on two other persons. All of them are to blame for disturbed relations in the collective. A decision on ideopolitical measures had been made by the LC action conference of Kontinental 9 months ago, but it remains to be seen whether these measures would automatically mean their dismissal from their present positions. Meanwhile, work will continue on establishing other individual responsibilities in connection with the unfavorable situation in the 1,200-strong Kontinental work organization.

KOSOVO VETERANS ASKED TO SPEAK UP, DISPEL UNTRUTHS

AU022002 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 87 p 8

[D.J. Vranjesevic report: "Veterans Must Tell the Truth"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 19 May -- At its session today, at which Desanka Djordjevic was reelected as president and Mirin Morina as secretary, the Kosovo Veterans' Association Provincial Council reiterated the assessment made a long time ago that the main problem of the Kosovo Veterans' Association is the rapid emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this area, and that this is not only the problem of this province but of the whole country. [passage omitted]

Bejram Seljani, president of the Kosovo Presidency, who also took part in the session, said, among other things, that although many things have been done since 1981 toward stabilizing the situation in the province, traces of the counterrevolution and nationalist behavior are still felt. He said that in magazines and other kinds of publications one can often find articles with very compromising information about local cadres of all nationalities -- Albanian, Serb, Montenegrin -- and about their allegedly negative behavior during and after World War II.

"We do not talk about it, which causes confusion in both Kosovo and the Yugoslav public. Veterans must react by telling the truth, whatever it is, because they, as participants in the war who know exactly what happened, are the most authoritative people. However, if untruths are told, they must be denied; one must not keep silent about anything," said Seljani.

At the end of the session Desanka Djordjevic said that the Veterans' Association must make a clear assessment of all cases which the press has been writing about recently (Cazim Blaca and Hasan Rema-Zrza), and inform the public about them. [passage omitted]

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY COMMISSION DISCUSSES SECURITY

AU010728 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16-17 May 87 p 7

[M.T. report: "Unified Legislation"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 May -- The sovereignty of the SR of Serbia in applying its own legislation is reduced to only one area -- prosecution. As far as internal affairs are concerned, that is, uncovering and collective evidence and proof, and as far as the judiciary is concerned, the republic has no jurisdiction, which is something that should be taken into consideration in constitutional amendments.

This was stated by Spiro Vukovic, deputy republican public prosecutor, at the session of the Serbian Assembly Committee for All People's Defense.

Last year on the territory of the SR of Serbia, there were 544 cases of hostile activity, the majority of which occurred in Belgrade (139), followed by Kraljevo (74), Sabac (67), Titovo Uzice (60), and Leskovac (41).... [passage omitted]

Analyzing the reports on the work of the republican secretariat for internal affairs and security organs, members of the Commission concluded that the internal affairs organs were busier last year than the year before due to more complex economic and political circumstances. [passage omitted]

The security situation in Kosovo continues to be one of the most serious political problems in the republic and in the country. According to the report, 2,709 Serbs and Montenegrins have emigrated to Serbia (between 1981 and 1986 the total number was 21,351, while at the same time 2,065 people left the southern communes of Bujanovac, Presevo, and Medvedja).

BORBA'S DIRECTOR CRITICIZES ZRENJANIN SAWP

AU030817 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 87 p 3

[S. Z. report: "Is BORBA Running in Front of Politics?"]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 21 May -- In an almost 4-hour long debate the editorial board of BORBA for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina discussed BORBA's editorial policy for 1986. [passage omitted]

As far as the so-called "Zrenjanin" case is concerned, Erne Lazar conveyed the objections of the Zrenjanin area saying that the paper mainly carried articles about problems, weaknesses, and mistakes, with very few articles about positive results, which undoubtedly exist, and that the readers therefore have a picture of this commune as some kind of "nursery of problems." This is why the Communal SAWP Presidium withdrew Slobodan Pasic's credentials as Zrenjanin correspondent for BORBA and VECERNJE NOVOSTI. In connection with this, Milan Rakas, director of the BORBA work organization, said among other things that the solution is in building new relations within the editorial boards of all BORBA work organization's publications, including the BORBA newspaper, which should, in addition to criticizing negative elements, also take into account the reaffirmation of positive results.

But, added Rakas, denying a correspondent the right to work, in this case in Zrenjanin, because in the view of some he predominantly wrote about negative elements, is unacceptable. This kind of thing is even illegal. According to all our laws that refer to the field of reporting, communal leaderships cannot withdraw journalists' credentials because, according to the law, they do not grant the credentials. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

AIDS IN ZAGREB -- Zagreb, 2 Jun (TANGJUG) -- A spokesman for Dr Fran Minaljevic Contagious Diseases Clinic of Zagreb said today that three patients are under treatment in the clinic suffering from an advanced stage of AIDS. The three, a 35-year-old woman and two men, 50 and 35 years old, contracted the disease while living abroad. According to the spokesman, consultant Dr Borcic, rumors that the number of AIDS sufferers both in Zagreb and Croatia is much greater than stated are totally unfounded. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1817 GMT 2 Jun 87 LD]

BUSINESS PROJECTS WITH CHINA -- Belgrade, Jun 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav firms concluded nine major business deals at a Yugoslav economic exhibition held from May 25 to June 1 in Beijing. In addition, negotiations on several new joint projects are in the final stage. The Yugoslav associated enterprises Ju-Agrar of Osijek signed a contract on a joint venture with partners in Liaoning Province. A modern poultry farm will be built there with the Yugoslav side supplying some 20 million dollars' worth of equipment, technology and genetic material. The farm's products will be marketed in China and abroad. The automotive plant Fap of Priboj contracted to deliver parts for 72 buses which will be assembled in China, while the Unis plant of Sarajevo will ship some 560,000 dollars' worth of machine tools. Centrocoop of Belgrade signed two contracts on mutual deliveries of furniture, poultry farm equipment, cold storage plants and import of some 30 million dollars' worth of numerically-controlled machines and electronic parts over the next five years. The value of the Yugoslav-Chinese trade in commodities and services this year is estimated at some 500 million dollars and is expected to reach two billion dollars annually by 1990. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1222 GMT 2 Jun 87 LD]